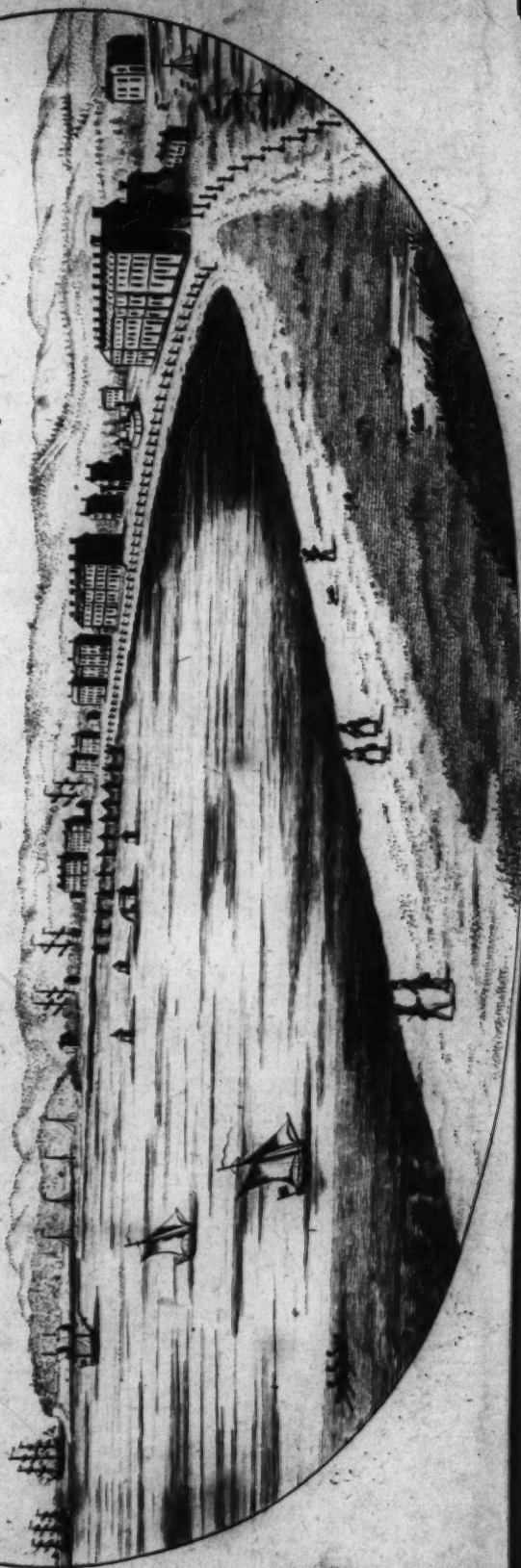
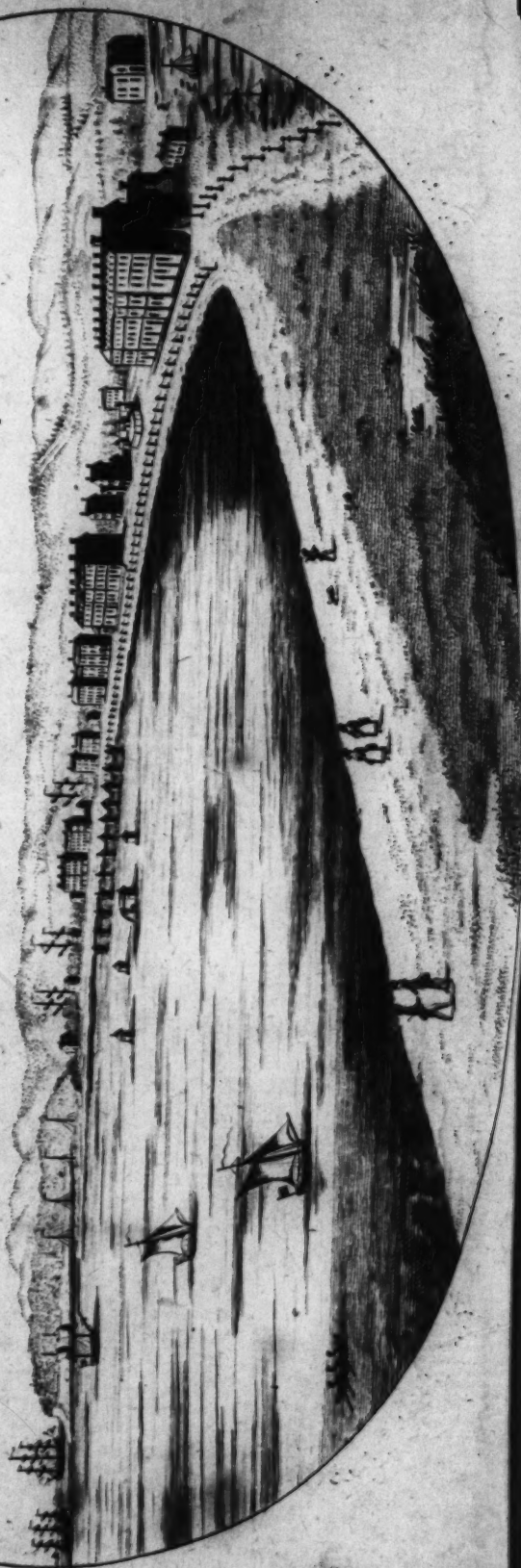


WEYMOUTH BAY.



WEYMOUTH BAY.



A NEW
WEYMOUTH GUIDE; *L. 4*
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R
CONTAINING

A Description of WEYMOUTH, PORTLAND,
LULWORTH CASTLE, and every Place in
the Neighbourhood, worthy the
Observation of Strangers.

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LIKEWISE

A List of the Members of Parliament for the Boroughs  
of WEYMOUTH and MELCOMB REGIS,  
from the earliest Period.

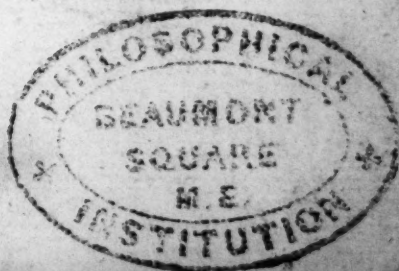
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A LIST OF LODGING HOUSES;

AND

A LIST OF THE SEATS

Of the Nobility and Gentry in the County of Dorset, with their  
Distances from Weymouth.

~~~~~  
PRINTED BY M. VIRTUE, DORCHESTER.





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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Editor of the following sheets, having carefully perused the former publications presented to the world, under the title of WEYMOUTH GUIDES; finds there yet remains ample scope to encourage him to submit to the public a new edition of this work: by gleaning from others every kind of useful information, and adding to the collection, an account of the many alterations, and improvements, this salubrious spot [has recently undergone.

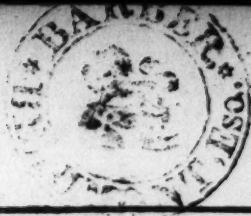
As every work of this nature, can be termed no otherwise than a compilation or collection of various matter, relying as much on the observation of others, as on our own judgement; the Editor hopes he will be excused if he presumes to think, that by selecting from former editions and blending one with another, he may be enabled to produce a work somewhat nearer to that purpose, which each in his way has endeavoured to accomplish.

It has been noticed that former editions have gone so far into the History of this place in ancient times, that they have not left room for, or neglected to enter so minutely into that, which of course, makes a work of this nature more valuable: they have taken too much

pains in giving an account of Wars, and describing ancient buildings, of which not a vestige remains to allay the thirst of eager curiosity; and have too slightly touched on the beauties, that should be more particularly recommended to the observation of the inquisitive visitor.

It is not the intention of the Editor to neglect any information that may be necessary respecting the ancient state of this place; but only to avoid what may be deemed useless or uninteresting, merely for the purpose, of having more room, for going more fully into a description of such places within a moderate distance from Weymouth, as will be found worthy the attention of the Gentry.





WEYMOUTH.

THIS place which takes its name from its situation on the South side of the Mouth of the River Wey, lies in 2 deg. 34 min. West longitude, and 50 deg. 38 min. North latitude, 88 leagues by sea, and 128 measured miles from London.

On the opposite side, and facing one of the most beautiful Bays in the World, is the Town of Melcombe Regis, (so called from its being built on the Demesne Lands of the Crown, and has been accounted part of them ever since the time of Edward the first.

The communication between those Towns was anciently by a Ferry Boat and a Rope reaching across the Haven: but in 1597, a Wooden Bridge of 17 Arches was built, but this having been much damaged in the Civil Wars, was again rebuilt, this going to decay was rebuilt in 1712, once more in 1741, but being at last entirely pulled down, the present Bridge was erected in 1770, about seventy yards higher up the harbour.

In respect to the antiquity of this Town, the following will show that in the Saxon times it was become a place of some note, for there is a Saxon charter extant, by which King Ethelred gave a certain portion of land

in that place, called by the inhabitants *Weymouth* (or *Wick*) near the island of Portland, to his faithful Minister *Atsere*, to possess it during his life, and leave the inheritance of it at his death to whom he pleased. It was signed by the King, with the sign of the cross; by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury; Oswald, Archbishop of York; the Bishops of Athelwold, Lying, Berold; the Ministers Aethilmer. &c.

Though in Domesday Book there are several parcels surveyed under the common name of *Wai* or *Waia*, and these without additional names to distinguish any of them: yet the salt ponds mentioned in none but this, seem to determine the following survey to belong to this place. "*Aman* held *Waia* of the Earl of Morton. 9 Thains held it freely, T. R. E. and gelded for four hides. There are two mills which yield 32s. 12 salterns, and nine acres of meadow, and nine quarentines of pasture, and was worth 4l."

Leland and Coker observe, that Weymouth and Melcombe Regis rose originally from small beginnings from the conveniency of the harbour, for there was no church in Melcombe till 1605, it having been included in Radipole. In Edward the III^d's reign, 1347, Weymouth, Melcombe, and Lyme, had orders to send their ships then appointed to Portsmouth, the King being about to sail for Gascony; that Monarch landed here from France having been five weeks at sea in bad weather, and driven on the coast of Spain. Weymouth furnished that Prince with 20 ships and 264 mariners at the siege

of Calais, according to the roll of that fleet in a MS. in the Cotton Library. Hackluit says 15 ships and 263 mariners. Even that was a quota far beyond any port in this part of the kingdom; for at that time *Pool* sent only four ships and 94 mariners, *Bristol* 22 ships and 608 mariners, *London* 25 ships and 662 mariners.

Charters, privileges and grants were bestowed on those Towns as early as, in the reign of Henry the first (1110) and by several succeeding Monarches.

In Edward the Third's reign, about 1350, Melcombe flourished greatly; and it was agreed in Parliament, that a staple should be kept in Melcombe, when it was by act of Parliament appointed a staple town

Mr. Hutchins having had the use of a history of Dorsetshire copied from a MSS. originally written by John Coker, and having extracted from it only a very concise account of Weymouth; the following is taken from a MSS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, which is the whole of what relates to Weymouth or its neighbourhood, verbatim:

“ From Weeke the sea working somewhat farr into the land, yieldeth a convenient and safe harbor for shipping, in the mouth of a small river called Wey, from which the Haven hath the name of Weymouth. This brooke, scarce three miles off, breaketh out at Wey, which it nameth: now from the situation called Upway, but more anciently from the owners Wey-bay house; for the land it was of Allen de Bayouse, a baron in King John's tyme,

whose son John, 28 Henry III. founded a chauntry there, but his cozen and heire, Elias Rabayne, forfeited it. King ----. After in Richard the Second his tyme; it was purchased by Walter Framptons ancessors, and alienated by his sonne Robert unto John Gould, who who left that to his sonne John, now owner of it. The river Wey passing thence names little villages, and then falls into the sea at Weymouth, opposite to which, on the other banke, stands Melcombe, an ancient borough, betweene whom and Weymouth arose a great controversy, both enjoying like privileges, and both challenging the particular immunities of the Haven, which lyeth in the very bosom of them; each of them have taken the overthrow of the other, but not resting by that, continually commenced new suits. At length, having wearied the Lords of the Council and other courts with their contentious importunities, by the advice of that wise Counsellor, William Cecill, Lord Treasurer of England, they were, by an Act of Parliament, the of Queen Elizabeth, incorporated into one bodye governed by one Mayor, and Aldermen, his assillants; immediately upon which they conjoynded themselves together, by that faire bridge of tymber which we see; yet still they send either of them two Burgesles of the Parliament."

"Both these towns have certainly risen from the convenience of the harbor, and from small beginnings; for neither of them till of late tyme had a parish church. Weymouth, without all question, is much the ancients, which may appeare both in that it had the precedency given in the name, when by the aforesaid act of unity it was decreed

that it should be called the towne of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, as also that you shall find mention of it in some ancient records, and that it was heretofore of every sufficient ability well appears, in that they were able to assist their then King, Edward III. with 15 ships and 263 mariners, what time he prepared to besiege Callice, in France, which rate I assure you no Haven in these parts came near unto; but they were not to be blamed to make what strength they could against the French, who, both then, and many times since, have assayed to burn their towne and destroy their inhabitants."

"Weymouth, as now it is, is but little, consisting chiefly of one street, which for a good space lyeth open to the sea, and on the back of it riseth an hill of such steepness, that they are forced to clymbe upp to their chappell by eighty steps of stone, from whence you have a fair prospect of the towne and Haven laying under it. From one side you may see Weeke, the mother church of Weymouth, and Melcombe on the other side, which much surpasseth the other for conveniency of seite, for this standing on a flat, affordeth roome for building, with a markett place, and convenient streets and also yardes for their wares, by means whereof most of the merchants have chosen this for their habitation, which of late years is fairly new built; there anciently was placed the wool staple, but King Henry VIth. took it from them, and gave itt to Pool, when he granted to itt the priviledges of an Haven. These townes, now united, gaine well by traffique into Newfoundland, were they have had eighty sayle of ships and barkes, as also by

nearer cutt into France opposite to them, whence they return laden with wines, cloath, and divers other useful commodities, with which they furnish the country."

The manor of Melcombe is mentioned in two records, of which Mr. Hutchings, in his history of Dorset, suspects the correctness, and which give the highest antiquity to this place.

Henry the first (about 1110) grants to the Prior and Monks St. Swithin's, Winton, peaceably to hold the port of Melcombe, with all liberties, wrecks, and free customs, by land and sea, as they had holden them, sans date. Henry the Second (about 1160) grants to the same the land of Melcombe, belonging to Wick, which King Edward gave them, with the aforesaid liberties, sans date.

In Edward the first's time (1280) it belongeth to the Abbey of *Cerne*, but when or by whom given, is not known.

The 8th of Edward I. (about 1280) the Abbot certified his claim of a Tuesday Market, and a Fair on the eve and day of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, by charter of Henry III. and wreck of the sea in his Manor of Melcombe; and that he claimed one penny from the men that inhabited the tithing, beyond the memory of man.

The Borough of Melcombe first obtained that privilege about the 8th of Edward the first, 1280, when the King, by charter, granted to the Burgeses of Mel-

combe several liberties claimed by the city of London, viz. That they should not be impleaded without the Borough; and granted them permission to have a Market every Monday, and a Fair every year, to begin on St. Botolph, the Abbot's Even (the 17th June) and so to continue five days, free come and free abide for all manner of men.

In the reign of Edward III. 1330, this borough flourished greatly; but in the next reign it was much impoverished and desolated, being burnt by the French; on which the inhabitants prayed for a discharge of their customs, which was granted and confirmed by the 1st Henry IV.

King Edward IV. in 1463, having inspected the charters of Edward I. II. and III. gave them another, by which he grants them all manner or usages and customs granted unto the citizens of London; with power to make a coroner, an escheator, and other officers, &c.

The arms of Melcombe before the union of the two boroughs, were part of the arms of the Kings of England, its ancient Lords, viz. O. three lions passant guardant, Az.

Weymouth has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 12 of Edward II. and Melcombe ever since the 8th of the same King: And now as one borough enjoys a privilege allowed to no other place in the kingdom,

except London, that of sending four Members to Parliament. The Representatives are elected by Freeholders of Weymouth or Melcombe, whether inhabitants or otherwise. These Electors have also votes for the County Members. Every Elector has the privilege as in London, of polling for four Candidates, who, when chosen, are returned in one Indenture, under the title of Burgesses of Weymouth and Melcombe. The Mayor is the returning officer.

13 Eliz. 1571. The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalties of both towns, represented, that for 35 years then last past, great controversies had arisen between the inhabitants of both Boroughs, concerning the right to the profits of the Haven running between both, and several privileges in the same; the hearing of which has caused much trouble to the Queen and her progenitors and Privy Council, and a great decay and impoverishment to the towns. The Lords of the Council having required them, because it was hard to be understood in whom the right was, to agree that the said boroughs might be made one corporation; to prevent further disputes, it was resolved, that the towns, by act of Parliament, be united into one borough, and incorporated by the only name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonality of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and to be reputed only one borough and town; that the Mayor, &c. be capable of purchasing lands, &c. have a seal of office, and a common seal; elect a Recorder; that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Recorder, shall be Justices of Peace in the said towns; Bernar

Maïor, one of the Burgesses to be first Mayor; Thomas Samways, and Hugh Randall, the first Bailiffs; six Burgesses shall be chosen Aldermen from time to time, by the Mayor, &c. or major part, and be assistants to the Mayor; he when out of office shall be an Alderman for life; that twenty-four Burgesses be chosen by the Mayor, &c. to have power to make bye-laws, and the town to enjoy all Leets, Law Days, Liberties, Fairs, Markets, Lands, &c. which the said several towns had before they were united together, as in right of their several corporations they used. by reason of any charter granted to them, or any Lords of the said towns, or Burgesses thereof; the Mayor, &c. to levy and enjoy to the use of the town, all the petty customs, profits, &c. as the said towns, or either of them, before their incorporation, or any Lord of them lawfully enjoyed.

Queen Elizabeth also, by letters patent, in 1598, reciting the preamble and the three last clauses of the former act, shews that the inhabitants of Weymouth, had long before the making of that act, and the Mayor, &c. have since enjoyed to their proper use several rents of assize, amounting to 14^l. 7s. 5d. issuing out of lands, &c. in both towns, and a rent of 10s. issuing out of a messuage therein, due to the Crown, and the profits of the water and port 40s. per ann. paying yearly 16^l. 8s. 3d. to which rents it does not appear they had any title, but are saved by the said act, and might be seized into the King's hands. Her Majesty, because these united towns were a port and frontier town, and for the better maintenance of the bridge, late at the cost of the inhabitants

new erected, granted them the premises, and all the water running there, and the ground usually covered with the same, and the fisheries and profits thereof; and all Court Leets, Houses and Lands which they had to their proper use. And that the Mayor, &c. enjoy within the town and limits of it, the water and port, the same Court Leets, Fairs, Markets, and Customs, which the late several towns before united, in right of their several Corporations, or Lords of those towns have lawfully used, by reason of any grant, prescription, or custom.

King James I. by charter in 1616, recites that whereas our boroughs or towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in our County of Dorset, being great and famous ports, and boroughs or towns, ancient and populous, and of great strength and force to withstand the enemies as well of us, as of our Kingdom, and to defend the country there adjoining; and also occupying and exercising merchandizing, and having much business in and upon the seas, by reason of which ports a great number of mariners and others, instructed and exercised in the art of navigation, are there continually employed, nourished and brought up, who are daily made and are able and fit for all works and service for ships and the seas, and otherwise for the defence of our realm, and also of great customs, duties, and sums of money from thence unto us continually do also grow and arise, &c. And that Queen Elizabeth having united these towns; and the Mayor, being at great expence in fortifying and defending these towns, and maintaining a bridge lately built at the cost of the inhabitants; and defects and am-

biguities having been found in the Act of Parliament, constitutes the said boroughs to be a free borough and town, one body corporate and politick, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and commonality of the borough and town of Weymouth Melcombe Regis, and to be capable to purchase and possess lands in fee, to plead and be impleaded in any court; to have a common seal and alter it; the Mayor, &c. to make laws, and impose penalties and fines on offenders, to the use of the Mayor.

14 Car. I. a Quo Warranto was brought against the town, Sir John Banks, being Attorney General, when the charters and act of union were pleaded, and all ancient rights and customs were confirmed; of all which an exemplification under the seal of the Exchequer, 12 Feb. 14 Car. I. is among the town records.

A question arising about the legality of the election of a Mayor in 1740, occasioned the charter of King James the First to be convassed in the law of courts. A Quo Warranto had been brought against John Tucker, the Mayor, and issue being joined upon eight facts, they were all determined in his favor, by a special Jury, at the assizes at Dorchester; but Mr. Tucker, alledging a bye-law of the Corporation, whereby they had a power to elect an Alderman Mayor, the court of King's Bench determined against him, that though a Mayor, on quitting his office became an Alderman, they were not at liberty to choose an Alderman Mayor; the charter requiring, that the Mayor should be chosen out of the

Burgesses. This determination was confirmed by the House of Lords; and in 1747 an Explanatory Charter passed the Seals.

These proceedings may be seen at large in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1744. vol. xiv. p 127, 175; and in the second report of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, 1748: as also in the Political Disquisitions, 3 vols. 8vo.

The number of Aldermen is not to be less than eight. The Mayor and other Members of the Corporation are chosen promiscuously out of both towns.

The 34th of Eliz. 1592, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, granted the following arms to the united Boroughs at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen, agreeably to the arms and seals heretofore used by the several towns before they were united, beyond the memory of man. Az. a ship with three tops, tackled and rigged O. upon the waves of the sea proper; upon the first and last mast two square banners, on the first per pale G. and vert two lions passant guardant in pale O. on the second quarterly A. and G. in the first a lion rampant purple, in the second a castle O: upon the hull of the said ship an escutcheon per fess O. and G. in the first three chevrons of the second. on the second three lions passant guardant of the first; and for their common seal Az. a bridge, double embattled A. with three arches standing in the sea proper; in chief an escutcheon per fess O. and G. in the first three chevrons G. in chief; on the second, in base three lions passant guardant in pale O.

PRESENT STATE OF WEYMOUTH.

However flourishing the condition of this town might have been in the reign of the Henry's, the Edwards, &c. yet we have every reason to suppose, that since the time of Elizabeth, this place from a variety of causes, has been gradually declining, and fast sinking into its original insignificance, The removal of the wool-staple to Poole, the loss of the Newfoundland trade the havock made by civil wars, damages by fire, neglect, want of public spirit, and other causes had nearly produced this effect; and till Weymouth begun to rise into repute as a watering place, except a small number of Merchants, Sailors and Tradesmen, few else inhabited this place but Fishermen. In little more than twenty years we behold this town enlarged by a vast number of elegant buildings. The Esplanade, which even boys remember to have been nothing but a place where the inhabitants deposited all the rubbish of the town, is in so short a space converted into one of the most charming promenades in England, and adorned by a range of handsome edifices, which though not regular, altogether forms a very genteel appearance; beyond this is a regular row of elegant buildings called Gloucester Row, from whence to the turnpike the range of houses are to be continued, which from the bottom of the Esplanade, will extend nearly a mile in length.

It is indeed astonishing, that a place which a few years since consisted of very little else than a knot of fisherman's huts, should in so short a space have undergone such an amazing change, as now to be the first watering place in the kingdom, honored by the Royal Family, and continued influx of visitors. The yearly increase of its inhabitants, and the augmentation of its commerce; what can this be owing too? But the advantages of its situation, the convenience of its harbour, the safety of its delightful Bay, and the healthful balmy atmosphere that surrounds it.

What the celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot said of Dorchester may with equal justice be applied to Weymouth; "that a Physician could never *live* or *die* there". Indeed so pure, mild and soft is the air of Weymouth, that it justly stands recommended as the Montpelier of England; nor can any stronger proof be adduced of the mildness of the climate, than that here both the large and small leaved myrtles stand out all the winter without shelter, and against many houses rise to the chamber windows: all kinds of geraniums flourish luxuriantly at this place, with very little care: and what is somewhat remarkable a leaf will vegetate.

Dr. Crane in his observations on sea-bathing speaking of Weymouth says, "The sea water of this fine Bay is quite pure, of a beautiful colour, perfectly clear and transparent; the sands under foot are soft, yet firm, and entirely free from obstructions. The declivity is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible; a great security

to the weak and fearful. The Bay is so well sheltered by nature, that for tranquility it surpasses what I have ever seen; scarcely any weather happening to interrupt bathing; whereas it not unfrequently happens at other places of resort for this purpose, that there are long interruptions to bathing from the turbulence of the sea, to the great disappointment, loss of time, and expence of those to whom such delays may be both distressing and injurious." The Doctor adds "That Weymouth and its neighbourhood, are entirely free from stagnate waters, wet or marshy swamps, to produce noxious vapours; the soil is of such a nature as to afford nothing from which any insalutary exhalations can proceed; and the air is proverbially mild, soft, and serene."

The late Ralph Allen Esqr. of Bath, first recommended Weymouth as a bathing place.—Being himself advised about the year 1763, to use Sea-bathing, he had a bathing machine constructed for his own use, and happily received great benefit. The recommendation of this gentleman induced others to visit the place, which soon recommended itself, and became the public resort of the first company from every part of the kingdom.

To this gentleman therefore must be attributed the applause of bringing Weymouth into a considerable degree of repute; but to the Duke of Gloucester, the town is wholly indebted for the signal honours it has since received. His Royal Highness having himself received singular benefits in the re-establishment of his

health, and having provided a residence, which afforded a temporary accommodation for the Royal Family, their Majesties, accompanied by the three elder Princesses in the year 1789, made their first visit to this place. After a very short residence his Majesty experienced the beneficial effects of the saline air and sea breezes, by taking early walks on the sands or esplanade, the rest of the day was generally spent in exploring the beauties of the circumjacent country, or in excursions upon the sea. After eleven weeks residence, in which time his Majesty had also happily experienced the benefit of sea-bathing, on the 14th Sept. left Weymouth on his return to Windsor; since which time his Majesty has several seasons honored this place with his presence.

This town is now in general supplied with water from one of natures purest fountains from a place about five miles distant called the **BOILING ROCK**: From this source every house may be accommodated with a sufficient supply of that necessary element. This water is justly esteemed for its transparency, softness and flavor, and equals if not excels most in the kingdom, and without doubt will be convenient not only to the inhabitants and visitors, but also for the use of shipping, which can be supplied in the greatest abundance.

The Markets are also very much improved of late years, and are well supplied with Butchers meat, Poultry, and the choicest Fish from the West every day when the wind will permit, exclusive of what are caught in its environs; and consist of Red Mulletts, John Dories, Soals, Cod, Turbot, Pipers, Gurnets, Mackarel,

Herrings, Lobsters, Crabs and Prawns: perhaps the finest in the world.—It must be remarked, that the small Portland Mutton is here met with in its utmost perfection.

The MARKET DAYS are *Tuesday* and *Friday*.

The place where the company bathe is the beautiful Bay which forms nearly a semicircle, making a sweep of more than two miles, is admirably protected from all winds by the surrounding hills, which not only exhibit a pleasing picturesque view, but render the sea so perfectly secure, that the raging tempest but seldom disturbs its tranquility; hence at all times of the day, and every day in the year, may the valetudinarian be certain of meeting with no interruption in enjoying the salutary exercise of bathing! For this purpose also, the sands are undoubtedly the best and most convenient of any in the kingdom; they are as smooth as a carpet and (comparatively speaking) as firm as a rock—the machines constructed for bathing, are upwards of thirty in number, which in summer season, are fully employed from six or seven o'clock in the morning to twelve at noon, or later. They are drawn into the sea by a horse to such a depth as is necessary, and after bathing, the company exercise themselves on the sands either on horseback, in their carriages, or on foot.

A most commodious hot salt-water bath on a very large scale is erected in a central part of the town: the efficacy of warm sea-bathing, from the number of cures it has happily effected, cannot be too much spoken of.

In the interior parts of the town are many excellent lodging houses, but the range of houses fronting the Bay, are esteemed the most desirable lodgings from their vicinity to the place of bathing, Public Rooms, Libraries, and the Theatre.

From the windows of these houses (fronting the sea) is a most delightful prospect; the mountainous hills and chalky cliffs on the left, exhibit a magnificent sketch of nature which at once captivates the eye, and feasts the mind. This prospect viewed through a telescope is wonderfully pleasing. The gentry are accommodated with good telescopes of the best improved kind at Harvey's library.

The floating fabricks are continually gliding on the glossy waves, whose various manœuvres (necessary to approach or quit the harbour) continually afford a pleasing variety! On the right, the Bay and town are secured by a small range of hills immediately connected with it, and by the Island of Portland at some little distance from it. These altogether form one of the most captivating views imaginable.

The Church dedicated to St. Mary, formerly a Chapel of ease, consists of three aisles, is low, and has nothing particular to recommend it to the Architect's notice. But here the Artist may feast his eyes! The alter piece being the production of that inimitable master Sir James Thornhill; it is universally admired by the lovers of the art. In the year 1797, an organ was erected here, the charge of which was defrayed by the voluntary contributions of several Gentlemen of the town, among

whom was Sir William Pultney, who subscribed 50*l*. The place of Organist was bestowed on Miss Delamotte a native of this place.

As theatrical amusements are deemed both rational and instructive, and at the same time may be considered conducive to health by diverting the mind from hypochondriac propensities, they may without impropriety be deemed not only amusing but beneficial to mankind. The vast improvements made to the Theatre by Mr. Hamilton, under the management of Mr. Hughes the owner, who at a great expence has enlarged and ornamented it, does honor both to the architect and the proprietor.

The public rooms and Hotel kept by Mr. Stacie, are in the centre of those buildings, distinguished by the name of Gloucester Row.

The Assembly Room is lofty, light and spacious, in which upwards of one hundred couple may dance with ease; the ceremonies are conducted by Mr. Rodber.

The principal Library is built in a very elegant style, delightfully situated about the center of the Esplanade; where there is a commodious room to read the Newspapers, &c. with every suitable accommodation to make it agreeable to the Nobility and Gentry who continually resort to it. The Card room over the Library is 45 feet long, 23 wide, and 16 feet high, and is very handsomely furnished. It may not be presumptuous to say that it deserves to be ranked among the first Libraries in the Kingdom.

It is now in the possession of Mr. John Harvey, Watch-maker, and Jeweller, to his Majesty.

See the annexed plate.

PUBLIC WALKS.

Are the Esplanade, in length half a mile, in breadth thirty feet, from whence the company go down by stone steps or a gradual descent to the sands on which they may walk with as much comfort as on a carpet in their own dining rooms. In warm sultry weather, it is delightful to walk within a yard or two of the sea; a refreshing breeze from that element expands its wholesome influence, giving health and spirits.

From the center of the bridge the views up and down the river are very pleasing, from thence along the quay to the end of the new quay or pier is an amusing saunter and affords a most pleasing variety.

At the extremity of this pier, from whence is an uninterrupted view of the Esplanade, the sands, and the Bay: are yachts of various descriptions, for excursions upon the water; which from the peculiar security of the Bay and skill of the navigators, are the more inviting and consequently more numerous than at any other watering place in the Kingdom.

From this pier their Majesties embark when they intend making an excursion on board one of the ships of war, which attends here during the stay of the Royal

Family, and is accompanied by almost every yacht and boat from the harbour, which has the appearance of a fine Fleet in miniature, and greatly adds to the prospect from the Esplanade.

A walk to the look out, on the Weymouth side of the water, which being but a trifling distance from any part of the town, is generally resorted to at least once a day; from whence is commanded a most beautiful view of the west Bay, the Island of Portland, &c. &c.

A little to the left of the look-out, on the noll or nose, is the Camera-obscura; from the situation of this spot, is commanded a north view of the town, a distant part of the country and the sea; which at any time when the sun shines has a most charming effect from the Camera. About 100 yards further is a battery, mounted with some fine heavy cannon, near this spot has been recently erected the horse barracks, which are built in a very commodious manner.

A little further is the Look-out, which commands an extensive prospect of the sea, the Island of Portland on the right, Lulworth and St. Albans head on the left, which prospect is much enlarged by ascending the upper hill, from which is a view of Portland beach, the West bay, and to the SE of Portland is a full view of that part of the sea called the shambles, in rough blowing weather, this part is tremendous, and carefully avoided by seamen, seldom a year passes, but the Portlanders are witnesses to the sad catastrophe of several vessels, with their crews perished.

At a small distance from hence is an old ruin called Weymouth, or Sandsfoot Castle, the remains of which are well worth seeing: from this Castle along the sands leading to the Ferry-house, when the tide is out may be justly deemed a pleasing healthful excursion, it being quite level and as smooth as a bowling green.

An excursion to the villages of Wyke and Chickerill affords an immensity of delight to the lovers of scenery; at almost every step, fresh beauties open to the view; from many parts of the road the prospects become surprizingly various and extensive: particularly on the hill near Wyke Church, to the west a sight of the Church and Village of Wyke, with that vast mass of sea called the West bay; to the south and east the Isle of Portland, its castle, the beach and Portland roads sometimes full of ships, from the east to the north is Weymouth and Melcombe, with the company on the Esplanade, and a full view of the bay to St. Albans; to the south a charming variety of land and water, hills, vallies, and villages, with numberless Cattle grazing; this prospect is greatly heightened when the tide is flowing in; the water piece behind Weymouth has a fine effect.

From hence also is a view of the beautiful seat of Mrs. Buxton, called Bellfield, it stands on a rising ground, commanding a most extensive prospect of the channel, the Isle of Portland and the Dorsetshire coast, as far as St. Albans head, as well as a very picturesque home view.

Were it consistant with the rules, by which we are restricted (in a work of this kind) we could dwell long on the beauties of this place; where every thing both within doors and without, displays great taste and judgment. The whole is an emblem of the mind of its liberal owner; elegance without ostentation, being its leading feature.

The improvements this beautiful spot has undergone, sufficiently evinces an eligibility of the neighbourhood of Weymouth, as affording many situations for erecting Gentlemen's seats. The salubrity of the air, the delightful prospects of land and sea, are strong inducements for the Nobility and Gentry to fix on a situation near this place for a summer residence: nor shall we be surprized, if in a few years, we see this neighbourhood abounding with beautiful edificies.

The roads to Dorchester and Wareham, afford prospects equally grand and pleasing. The little village of Radipole, where stands the ancient mother church of Melcombe Regis, is remarkable for its rural simplicity.

At the distance of about a mile and a half from the turnpike on the left of the road to Dorchester is a small hamlet called Nottingham, deservedly famous for its mineral spring; the water of which may justly be said to be the preserver and restorer of health and beauty, particularly with the assistance of sea bathing, it is esteemed a radical cure for a variety of disorders; by internal and external use, it radically removes all erup-

tions and foulness of the skin; it admirably tempers ebullitions of the blood, being cleansing and cooling, but yet penetrating; it attenuates the gross humours of the habit, its effects are so subtle and penetrating, that its sulphurous spirit prevades the minutest vessels.

For an impaired digestion, loss of appetite, obstructions of the liver, spleen and other viscera, grievous head aches, the excruciating pains of the cramp, the jaundice, destroying every species of worms in the body; relieving the gravel, clearing the urinary passages, weakness of the nerves, system, scurvy, the kings evil, and every kind of eruptive appearance of the skin, and for many other complaints incident to the human body it is esteemed, when assisted with sea bathing and by suitable remedies adapted to either occasion, an infallible cure. For a more particular description of this health restoring water, see an account of it published by Dr. Crane, to be had at Harvey's Library.

EXCURSIONS BY WATER.

To Portland is about three miles, with a fresh breeze and a favorable wind, it may be accomplished in less than half an hour, or with oars in moderate weather in about an hour, or less.

To Barn Door, or Durdle Rock, on the north shore is a surprizing curiosity indeed; projecting from the cliffs towards the south, somewhat in the form of a quarter of a circle, forming a little bay with the shore. The back part of the rock is a little inclined from the perpendicular, exceeding rough and uneven, tho' not much

torn or misshapen—The inside is also very rough and uneven, having layers of rock running in a perpendicular direction, from the top downwards to the shore, with their edges projecting in vast shelves.

In different parts are shelves, interspersed with patches of verdure, samphire &c. The top at the highest part where it is most easy of access, is about two or three yards wide, and as it advances towards the arch, it is much less, and almost inaccessible. When on the top a tremendous frightful precipice all around strikes the mind with horror. The perpendicular height of this rock is about 180 feet. Boats under sail frequently pass through the arch.

TO LULWORTH.

The cove is a remarkable natural curiosity, it forms a snug harbour where vessels of 80 tons burthen may ride with safety, it is of a circular form and appears as if scooped out of the rock; it is surrounded by lofty hills, the entrance to it from the sea is narrow, with rocky cliffs on each side.

About two miles from west Lulworth is the Castle, the seat of Thomas Weld Esq. it is justly admired not only for its situation, but as the most magnificent seat in this county—It is certainly a most superb pile of building and viewed from either side, strikes the eye with pleasure. The principal front is to the east, which is decorated with some capital statuary; the large umbrageous trees forming delightful groves, and extensive gardens,

together with a view of the sea, renders it one of the most inviting places imaginable: from between the hills, from the south front of the house, is seen a beautiful expanse of water, in which the vessels going into Portland or Weymouth, or up and down the channel, affords a continual treat.

The country about this seat is well wooded and intersected with hills and dales, exhibiting from every side a charming picturesque prospect. The present possessor has added very much to the beauties of this spot, by many judicious alterations and erections, particularly in that of a new Chapel, in which much taste and elegance is displayed.

THE HALL, OR GRAND SALOON

Is painted in an elegant stile, by the ingenious Mr. Hague, the arms of the owners of this Castle in succession, and the arms of the present family from the year 1305—Likewise of those into which any of the present possessors family have intermarried.

THE SALOON.

A noble room 46 feet by 25, and near 20 feet high, it contains an elegant organ, built by the ingenious Mr. Seede of Bristol. This room is ornamented with the following paintings.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Five Family Portraits, | } by { | Sir Peter Lely. |
| A View of this Castle, | | De Bruyne. |
| Two Family Portraits, | | Sir Godfrey Kneller. |
| A Picture of Ruins, | | An unknown hand. |
| Two Spanish Pieces | | Ditto. |

In the EATING ROOM,

Are some fine Portraits by Mr. HAGUE.

BREAKFAST PARLOUR.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|--|
| A Portrait, St. Paul and St. Anthony in the Desert, Adoration of the 3 Kings, Two Family Pictures, | } | by | Angelica Kauffman. D. Teneirs. De Vos Holbein |
|--|---|----|--|

DRESSING ROOM.

| | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| The Last Supper, Il Reposo, or the Holy Family resting in their flight to Egypt Miniature Pictures, A Family Picture, A Pencil Likeness, A Crucifix A Family Picture, A Family Picture, A Pencil Likeness of the Chev. St. George, | } | by | One of the School of Rubens. C. Lorraine. Master Lawrence.* Carpenter. Mr. Hussey. Mr. Rottenhammer. Beach Battoni Mr. Hussey |
|---|---|----|--|

In the GREEN TOWER.

A Horse, and a fine Landscape, by De Bruyne.

* He was but eleven years of age when these Pictures were done.

IN THE STRIPED TOWER.

A Capital Family Portrait,

A DESCRIPTION of the PRINCIPAL ROOMS:

The dining room, which is forty-four feet in length, twenty-two in breadth, and seventeen feet in height, is well worthy the attention of the curious. Here is a screen of elegant columns, in imitation of pure granite; and from the windows towards the entrance to the Castle the prospect is highly variegated and delightful.

The library, twenty-six feet long and twenty-one wide is said to contain two thousand volumes of the best and most approved authors.

The drawing room is a noble apartment, fifty feet by twenty-five. The chairs, settees &c. are superbly wrought in silk, with frames carved and gilt. Here are three noble glasses, which are deservedly held in high estimation. The cieling was admirably executed by Mr. Hague from a design of Mr. Tasker; and the carpet so universally admired for the excellency of its workmanship, was made by Mr. Moore of London.

The Royal Bed Chamber is a sumptuous room, twenty-four feet by twenty-one. The state bed and furniture of the room are all of fine blue damask.

The day of shewing the Castle is every Wednesday, from the hours of ten to two in the afternoon.

It is necessary to mention that the wind which is favorable for going to Lulworth, will not always serve for returning. To prevent disappointment, it would be prudent for its visitors to order carriages and horses to meet them there.

PUBLIC RIDES.

To Portland, commonly called an Island; but as it joins the land by an Isthmus, composed of a ridge of pebbles, it can be but termed a Peninsula. The nearest way by many miles to it, must be obtained by crossing an inlet of the sea at the termination of Smallmouth sands in a large ferry boat, for which is paid the following rates :

| | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|----|----|
| Foot passengers, each | 0 | 1 |
| With a horse, - | 0 | 2 |
| Single chaise, - | 1 | 6 |
| Post chaise, - - | 2 | 6 |
| Coach, - - - | 3 | 6 |

On the Portland side of the ferry, the beach or ridge of pebbles, are worthy the attention of every visitant to ascend, or they cannot judge of the consequence of this astonishing barrier. When they have reached the summit, they will contemplate its magnitude with wonder! They will see, (tho' a loose pebbly shore) it is capable of resisting the most furious tempest; its extent is from Portland to Abbotsbury, where it joins the land, and from thence to some considerable distance, being in the whole upwards of nine miles. It is re-

markable that these pebbles diminish in size, from Portland to its extreme part, in an almost imperceptible manner; those contiguous to Portland being nearly the size of an egg, and gradually lessen till they are no more than fine gravel. Many of these pebbles are beautifully marked with various colours, and others quite transparent, which are frequently converted into seals, ear drops, and trinkets of various descriptions.

The inlet of the sea, which runs on the inside of the beach by the passage house, is called the fleet, terminates at the distance of about five miles from the ferry, on the borders of which is one of the seats of John Gould, Esq. of Upway.

Approaching Portland on the left is the castle, which with that on the opposite shore, (Weymouth old castle) was built in the reign of Henry the VIII. about the year 1559.

The tour of Portland is generally first to the top of the hill, where in a little hut, one of the quarriers exhibits for sale the curious productions that are found in various parts of the Island; such as spar, fossils, ore, shells &c. Either on the right, or on the left of this summit, are to be seen some of the quarries from which the stone is taken, with which are raised some of the finest buildings this country has to boast of, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster, Black-Friar's and London Bridges, and a number of other magnificent edifices.

The new Church in the way to the Light-houses, is a neat piece of modern architecture.

The new Light-house, is worthy of regard: it is built conical, being at the base 20 feet diameter, gradually diminishing to 10 feet at the top, from whence the cornice projects about two feet; the height of it is 63 feet, and is built with the stone of the Island; the doors and windows are in the Gothic stile, and there is an iron balustrade round the top on the outside of the cornice. In the inside is a geometrical staircase, with an iron rail and banisters, so that it is safe and easy to ascend to the top, where there is a curious apparatus fixed to make the lights. Towards the South over the door, is an inscription on a marble tablet.

FOR THE DIRECTION
AND COMFORT OF NAVIGATORS,
FOR
THE BENEFIT AND SECURITY OF COMMERCE,
AND FOR
A LASTING MEMORIAL OF BRITISH HOSPITALITY
TO ALL NATIONS,
THIS LIGHT HOUSE WAS ERECTED
BY THE ANCIENT
CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE OF
DEPTFORD STROUD,
IN
MDCCLXXXIX.
DISTANCE FROM THE CLIFF 1608 FEET.

Near the Light-house is the Signal-house, not far from hence is Cave's Hole, which is a large Cavern,

perforated by the sea, a great way into the rocks, (a remarkable curiosity) having an opening on the land: looking into it may be seen the sea; if it happens that the sea is agitated, it affords a scene rather terrific; the hollowness of the cavern increases the sound of the dashing waves, which foaming, rush to the mouth with hideous roar!

On the Southern part is to be seen the remains of Bow and Arrow Castle, built long before the use of guns were known; near this are the ruins of the old Church, which, tho' now close to the cliff, is said to have been formerly the center of the Island. Before quitting Bow and Arrow Castle, it may be recommended to go through the gateway of the old Church, where may be seen a little beaten track, close to the rocks on the right, which leads to a prospect most singularly picturesque; a range of Rocks, (apparently by some convulsive efforts of nature) torn from their main body, forming a chasm beautifully grand. Here are seen immense craggy masses of stone, which seem ready to slide from their base, and which looks awfully majestic!

At the Portland Arms, Gibbs will shew the Reeve Pole, which exhibits the ancient mode of keeping accounts, it is said to be of Saxon origin, and by which the Bailiff of the Island collects the manor dues, as on this pole is described every acre of land the place contains. Contiguous to the Portland Arms is Fortunes Well, a very fine and never-failing spring, rising up-

wards of 200 feet from the base of the Island; this well gives its name to the village in which it is situated. There are seven Villages in Portland, viz. Chiswell, Fortunes Well, Rayfourn, Wakeham, West-town, East-town, and Southwell.

On the summit of the hill behind the Portland Arms, are traces of a Roman encampment; a ride to this romantic spot, may be here recommended with propriety.

The Inhabitants are about 2000.—Camden says their Ancesters were famous for slinging of stones

To Abbotsbury, distant about eight miles.—This town consists chiefly of three streets, in the form of a Y, is meanly built, but the land about it is rich and fertile; indeed its having been the residence of one of the largest Monastic communities in this part of the kingdom, sufficiently bespeaks its natural superiority.

The town takes its name from an Abbey, which was founded by Orcus, steward of the household to King Canute. From what remains of the Abbey may be discovered that it stood on a large track of ground, and from the size of the barn may be supposed its consequence; but to judge properly of that, the curious should go into it, it being the principal remnant of this once stately pile, that can convey an idea of its former grandeur. For a more particular account, see Hutchens's History of Dorset.



St. Catherine's Chapel, about half a mile South-west of Abbotsbury, stands on a high round hill, serving as a land mark at sea. By the stile of this building, it is judged to have been erected in the reign of Edward the IV. It is nearly entire, and esteemed a curious remnant of antiquity.—About a mile West of Abbotsbury are the remains of an old fortification.

The Swannery and Decoy for Wild Ducks, often engage the attention of the inquisitive. The Swannery is supposed to consist now of about a thousand. The royalty of this Swannery belongs to the Earl of Ilchester, who has a small house upon the margin of the beach, about a mile and a half from the town.

There are in this neighbourhood the remains of what are thought Druids Temples, bearing some little affinity to Stonehenge. The most remarkable of which is on the estate of John Meech, Esq. near a large barrow on the right hand, from Abbotsbury to his house.—At Portesham, on the top of the hill, are stones conjectured to have been a Druid's Altar. They call it Cromlech or Heelstone. It is the largest and most entire of any in the country, being a large stone ten feet by six, resting on nine others.

At Langton Cross, were lately found three stone coffins, with the skeletons entire; the ends of those coffins now lie on the south side of the road.

To Bridport 18 miles, through Broadway and Upway, a village ever dressed in rural elegance, and justly admired for its sylvan beauties. It is charmingly variegated with hills, wood and water. The house on the left is the seat of Gabriel Steward, Esq. that at the entrance of the village is the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq. and the next, is John Gould's, Esq. A little beyond which gushes from the hill a copious spring, which spreads its meandering paths through the gardens of Mr. Gould and Mr. Weld, passes by Broadway, through Raddipole, and empties itself into the sea at Weymouth.

Pursuing the turnpike road, when at the summit of the hill, is an extensive prospect of Portland, and the sea to the south, and Dorchester, and its vicinity to the north, east, and west. The next village is Martins Town, and about two miles beyond that the parish of Winterbourn Abbas.

At this place is a remarkable spring, called the Werry, which generally bursts out at nearly the same period in the fall of the year, forming a little river, continues running all winter, and at a certain time in the spring it ceases, and remains dry all the summer. Near this place is another of those Druids Temples. This Cromlech consists of nine stones from seven to three feet high, and about six feet asunder; the diameter of the circle 28 feet: on the adjacent downs, are many tumuli or barrows of different shapes and sizes.

To Sherborne 26 miles.—On ascending Ridgeway Hill is an extensive prospect, further on is the village of Monckton, on the right is an old mansion called Herringstone the ancient seat of the Williams's, a little beyond is Came, a well built edifice, the seat of the Hon. Lionel Damer.

Immediately behind Monckton, is one of the most extensive and perfect remains of ancient fortifications this kingdom has to exhibit. It is called Maiden Castle, and is ascribed to the Romans, but altered by the Saxons, it is well worth the attention of the curious to explore. It is of an oval form, and consists of a treble ditch and ramparts, each very deep and high, the inner area contains between 40 and 50 acres, and is divided from north to south by a ditch, the western half designed for the infantry, the eastern for cavalry; from hence expands the view on a large tract of country, taking in some of the hills in the Isle of Wight, both to the right and left, on the ridge of hills running east and west, are seen a number of mounds or barrows, which are burying places of the ancients. Many of these barrows have from time to time been opened, but they have seldom produced more than human bones and a few coins.

Within half a mile of Dorchester on the right is Mam-bury, perhaps the completest Roman Amphitheatre in this kingdom, standing on about an acre of ground. It is judged that 10,000 people might without interrup-

tion, have beheld the exercises as were exhibited in this school of the ancients.

Dorchester, (the County Town) eight miles from Weymouth, is of great antiquity, and was the most formidable station of the Romans in this part of the kingdom; and in the Saxon reigns had two mints, coins struck at that period are frequently found in digging in gardens, and other places. On the spot where now is erected the new County Gaol, was formerly the Castle; it stands on an eminence, at the foot of which flows the river Froome. The architect was the late Mr. Blackburn, the friend of Howard. The Assizes are held here twice a year, in the County Hall. This town has three churches, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, the remains of which may be traced at this time. It is remarkable for its pleasant situation, and the walks overshadowed with lofty trees which circumscribe two-thirds of the town, and for the extensive downs, which abounds not only in its vicinage, but in many parts of the county. The sweet herbage produced from this soil, is the cause why the mutton is held in such estimation here; as well as the beer, being acknowledged equal if not superior in flavor, to any in the kingdom; for the rivers running in a chalky bed, is generally allowed, so to meliorate the water, as to render it the best calculated for that purpose.

There is a remarkable circumstance in the situation of Weymouth, with regard to the natural history of the fossile kingdom, for it is at this part of the coast of the

British Channel, that the chalk cliffs terminate: these cliffs are continued to the eastward, along Hampshire, Sussex and Kent, constituting what is called the south downs, and the white cliffs, and headlands, of which some of the most remarkable, are the Isle of Wight, Folkstone, and Dover. It is curious and pleasing to trace the different branches of the immense strata of chalk, both in this kingdom, and the Continent. Besides the range of hills and cliffs already mentioned from Weymouth to Dover, there is another vast bed of this same fossile, which runs from Dover, to Rochester, and from thence to Croydon, and Dorking, forming Epsom Downs, and continuing through Surry by Guildford, and Farnham, passes through Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, terminating at Weymouth, from whence we have traced the origin of the south downs. But these are not the only beds of chalk to be found in England, for there is a large bed of it of a coarser grain than that already described, runs in Lincolnshire, passes thro' Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Rutlandshire, terminating in Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, and thereby uniting with those ranges which are parallel to the channel, in the south-east counties. Hence it happens that Dorsetshire and Wiltshire abounds so much with these expanded masses of chalk, which give a peculiar character to the face of the country, and render it more fit for pasturage than for tillage or wood, and the country round Weymouth may be considered as the center focus, where all the strata unite. A man who has curiosity will not find it tedious to pursue this

part of natural history a little farther, and if he will cross from Dover to Calais, he will find himself upon the same bed of chalk, and may follow it into Flanders, Artoise, Champagne, and even into French Compté in sight of the Alps. When we consider that chalk has been ascertained by naturalists to be nothing but an immense mass of shells, of which some still preserve their figure, and that those organized bodies must once have been living animals, accumulating for innumerable ages at the bottom of the sea, from whence they have been raised by subterreaneous fire which has baked them as 'twere into a coherent mass, and liquified the surrounding stony substance which has flowed into its chasms, and formed the flints which are every where intermix'd with it; I say when we meditate on this grand phenomenon, our minds are filled with the most sublime ideas of the awful, and stupendous works of nature.

Quitting Dorchester, on the road to Sherborne, Bath, &c. on the left is another ancient fortification, or Roman Camp, supposed to have been formed by Vespasian. This is called Poundberry, or Pombury. At the bottom of the hill on which these ramparts are to be seen, runs the river Froome, which rises in the eastern part of the county, runs thro' Wareham, and empties itself in the sea at Poole.

At the distance of eight miles in a vale lies Cerne Abbey, a market town of no note, except for its Abbey, which was founded by Ailmar, Earl of Cornwall, in

the eighth century, for Benedictine Monks. A part of the Abbey is still remaining

Two miles from this place is Sydling St. Nicholas, a large village, where is a seat of Sir John Smith, Bart. pleasantly situated in a country highly favorable for hare hunting and field sports. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Abbey Milton, and has a handsome church, in which are some good monuments of Sir John's family. Further on towards Sherborne, is Minsterne, the seat of Admiral Digby, formerly the seat of the famous general Churchill. In the church is the burial place of the family of the Napiers, with many monuments to their memory.

Continuing this road, to the right is Castle-hill, the house of Mrs. Foy, very beautifully situated; a little further is an ancient dwelling belonging to the Napier family, called Grange: the next is Holnest belonging to Mark Davis, Esq. Two miles further is the seat of W. Gordon, Esq. The next is Long Burton, a straggling village, famous for its quarry stone; in the church are some ancient monuments in alabaster to the family of Fitz-James.

At Sherborne, are many antique buildings worthy of notice. The church, which was formerly a cathedral, is a venerable pile, exhibiting all that is masterly in the gothic stile, both within and without; it is decorated with a number of monuments, some of modern erection, and others of such antiquity, as are difficult to decypher.

The see of a Bishop was fixed here in the year 704, by Ina, King of the west Saxons in which there sat 25 Bishops successively, till the 11th century; when after being united with the Bishoprick of Old Sarum, it was removed to Salisbury, whereupon this county was made a part of that diocese, till King Henry VIII erected a new see at Bristol, to whose diocese, it has belonged ever since. In the porch were buried Ethelbald, King of the west Saxons in 806, and Ethelbert his brother in 866, they were grand-sons of Egbert.

Sherborne Castle of which a few remains are still seen, was of great consequence and antiquity, it was the residence of the Bishops of Sherborne, and has stood some memorable sieges.

The Lodge, a seat of Edward Earl of Digby is a handsome pile of building, it was built by the famous Sir Walter Raleigh; its situation is remarkably pleasant, and the Park most charmingly laid out.—The Antiquarian may find much amusement in contemplating the grandeur of this once flourishing place, by tracing the ruins that are remaining, particularly about the church, where he will find vestiges of magnificent buildings, worthy of his attention.

To Beaminster 26 miles, through Dorchester to Charminster lies a small house on the left called Wrackelford, the seat of T. Taunton, Esq. then through the village of Stratton; and through Frampton,

the last of which gives the name also to the seat of **F. J. Brown, Esq.** The next places are Maiden Newton, Mapperton, and on to Beaminster, at this place is a considerable manufactory for sail cloth.

To Blandford 24 miles from Weymouth, going through Dorchester—At the distance of a mile on the right is Stinsford, one of the seats of the Ilchester family, now the habitation of **W. O'Brien, Esq.** About a mile further on is Kingston, the seat of **W. Morton Pitt, Esq.**

The next is Piddle-town, where the Earl of Orford has a seat, a little further is Dewlish House the residence of **Robert Michel, Esq.**—Contiguous to which is situated that of **Thomas Gundry, Esq.**

Going on leads to the village of Milborne St. Andrew, where is the ancient seat of **Edmond Morton Pleydell, Esq.**—About three miles to the left is Milton Abbas, or Milton Abbey the seat of the Earl of Dorchester, a magnificent pile.—A little beyond Milborne from the hill on the left is Whatcomb the seat of **Charles Blair, Esq.**—The village at the bottom is Whitechurch.

Crossing the bridge leading to Blandford, is **Briarston** a new built elegant mansion the seat of **Edward Berkley Portman, Esq.**

Blandford—This town having been totally destroyed by fire in the year 1731 rose like another Phoenix from its ashes; and is now one of the best built towns in the west of England.

To Lulworth 14 miles from Weymouth, keep the turnpike on the right. The first village is Sutton, the next Osmington, and the third Pokeswell.—The farm house on the right has been of some consequence. The porter's lodge or gate-way to it, has something singular in its appearance. A little beyond, is Warmwell, the seat of W. Richards, Esq.—The next villages are Ower Mayne, Galton, Winfrith, then west Lulworth, at which are two Public Houses, the Red Lion, and the Lulworth Cove, at either house is found tolerable accommodation. About two miles from hence is the Castle, the seat of Thomas Weld, Esq. before described.

To Corfe Castle, twenty-two miles from Weymouth, and about eight from Lulworth Castle, going by the lower or right hand road, but if through Wareham, about four miles further. For variety's sake may be recommended going one way and returning the other; but as the lower road may not be passable for carriages at all times, it would be prudent to seek information at the house on setting out; going by this road, on the top of the hill is an artificial ruin, which terminates a prospect from the house of John Bond, Esq. situated in the valley called Grange.—Mr. Bond has improved this spot by a large plantation of firs, which thrive on this soil, rendering it extremely chearful.

A little from hence, on the right (tho' not visible on the road to Corfe) is Encombe, one of the seats of W. Morton Pitt, Esq. a most delightful spot, surrounded with lofty trees, and fertile lawns, commanding an ex-

tensive prospect of the sea. The house is modern, in which great taste is displayed.

The ruins of Corfe Castle, a place which makes such a figure in the Saxon history.—This once noble pile, in its pristine glory, must have held its head above every other building in the neighbourhood, or perhaps in the kingdom.—It is impossible to view it even now, without those feelings which impress the mind with uncommon emotion.—The ponderous fragments of disjointed walls, which seem ready to quit their apparent inadequate holds, whether separately, or collectively viewed, engages a serious attention, and fills the mind with astonishment!—The pains that must have been taken to humble it thus, and the stubborn resistance it seems to have made, tells us, that the firmest fabrick which art can accomplish, must yield to the destructive weapons which anarchy and war gives birth to.—They seemed to have had ample scope in the havock made here, and have left such demonstration of their wrath, as serves to shew the intent of revenge and the effect of impotence, for in their attempts to destroy, it might be justly supposed, they meant not to have left even the traces of this once proud and lofty building; and from the effect produced, it appears still to bid defiance almost to time itself.—We see in parts a removal, tho' not a total demolition; for one of the gateways is rent asunder, and one half separated and sunk from the other, half a foot, even without losing its perpendicular form, indeed every step we go we see something to admire.

Its situation is on an eminence near the town and river of Corfe, supposed to have been built by King Edgar, where he resided, and at his death bequeathed it to Elfrida, his second wife and her son, here she also dwelt; and to raise her son to the throne, she here caused King Edward, (surnamed the martyr) to be basely murdered. In this castle also was put to death in a cruel and uncommon way, that weak and unfortunate prince, King Edward the II.

In the town of Corfe, is a good Inn, kept by Morris.—About four miles from Corfe, is Peverel Point, against which the unfortunate ship the Halswell belonging to the East India Company, was wrecked. To view that precipice, and consider the darkness of that fatal night, and coldness of the weather when this sad accident happened, it is astonishing that any of the crew should have preserved their lives.

From Corfe is a very pretty ride to Wareham, about four miles, which is a neat, (tho' small) well built town, formerly of consequence, as may appear from a large rampart which surrounds it; but has now nothing particular to excite the attention of the curious.

Poole, about ten miles from Wareham, was lately a place of great trade, particularly to Newfoundland.—From Poole is a view of Brownsea Castle, built by the late Humphrey Sturt, Esq. a place sometime since a mere barren heath, but now a luxuriant fertilized country.

Returning to Weymouth, it is but little more than three miles out of the road, to visit Merly House near Wimborne, the seat of the late Ralph Willet, Esq. which is an elegant pile; and the library, by being ornamented in a peculiar stile in basso relievo, is deemed an object worthy the attention of the curious: Mr. Willet has at great expence caused engravings to be made from it, which compose a large folio volume, dedicated to the King, it was published by subscription, and is but in few hands.

Being so near, Wimborne Minster may be worth seeing, having been a place of great note. The Church is a fine gothic building, in which some of the Saxon Kings were buried.

Returning to Weymouth by the way of Wareham, the first village is Wargrett, next Stockford, on the left are the ruins of Bindon Abbey, formerly a monastery of Cestertian Monks. The next is Wool-bridge, which crosses the river Froome; then East Burton, near which is a view of an Obelisk, which adds to the beauties of a rich and fertile country; this obelisk was erected at the expence of Captain Houlton, to the memory of his friend the late James Frampton, Esq. whose seat is at a small distance to the north of this pillar.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Weymouth and its neighbourhood are entirely free from stagnate waters, wet or marshy swamps to produce noxious vapours; the soil being of that nature as to afford nothing from which any insalutary, exhalations can possibly proceed. The whole country from this place even to Dorchester and many miles round it, is a fine open down remarkable for salubrity; the air of it is scarcely to be equaled in any other part of the kingdom.

The walks and rides, in the more immediate vicinity of this place, are delightfully pleasant.—But the soft, yet firm sands, close to the waters edge around the bay, are more particularly adapted to the service of Invalids, where they enjoy the sea air in its utmost purity, without fatigue.—Here are no boats hawled up, no fishermen's nets spread, or any other obstruction whatever, to riding or walking to a vast extent of the west end of this charming bay.—Horses with pillions and careful riders, may be procured for Ladies who prefer this method of enjoying the sea air, or are obliged to have recourse to it, through indisposition.

This neighbourhood not abounding with Trees, (however regreted by the healthy, who consider them in an ornamental light only, or as affording a grateful shade) is in reality a circumstance much in favor of Weymouth, as a place of resort for the sick, or weak; as trees not only considerably obstruct the free circulation of

air, but contribute very much to generate a moist putrid state of the atmosphere, by the insalutary steam proceeding from their perspiration, particularly during the summer heats.

Many indeed are the natural advantages of this place, to which every improvement is making to render it one of the most eligible in the kingdom for bathing, drinking the sea water, and partaking of the restoring influence of the sea air: and it is hoped the spirited exertions of its inhabitants will continue to meet the encouragement and support of a generous and discerning Public.

MACHINES AND BATHING.

The Bathing Machines, upwards of thirty in number, are drawn up, almost immediately under the windows of the Lodging-houses, near the centre of the Esplanade, a convenience better adapted to the circumstances of the weak and debilitated, than is to be met with at any other watering place.—Each machine is drawn in by a horse to the depth required; when the man and horse returns to the shore, leaving the bather at liberty to play and sport as long in the briny waves as suits his pleasure and convenience.—Each Gentleman or Lady is supplied with two napkins, perfectly clean and dry, by the proprietors.—The price of those very commodious machines are fixed at *Six-pence*; but if one or more guides are required, they attend for *Six-pence each*.—There are also machines with Umbrellas, the price of which is *One Shilling* each time.

It has been before observed, that where the company bathe the declivity is so gradual, as to be scarce perceptible: but for Gentlemen who would wish for a greater depth of water to swim in, it might be recommended to have a few machines removed somewhat more to the northward, where the declivity is more sudden, and they get into a sufficient depth of sea much sooner than in the south part of the bay; a circumstance strangers are not apprized of, many having left Weymouth deceived in this particular: but we make no doubt that in time, the proprietors of those machines will make it convenient to have a few stationed in a situation adapted for the purpose of those who are fond of swimming in deeper water.

Notwithstanding by far the greater part of the summer visitors of the sea-coast resort either, in compliance with fashion only; some having nothing less in their thoughts than drinking the salt water, or bathing in the briny fluid; yet even these have it in their power to derive no inconsiderable advantages, by a trip to the water side; more especially if they will but prevail on themselves to keep such good hours, as may enable them to partake of the benign influence of the sea air at the most proper time, either on foot or horseback, to recruit themselves with a fresh stock of health, spirits and vigour; a very desirable acquisition to the debilitated and enervated, to carry back with them to their respective homes.

And these may be the more easily obtained by all

who visit the sea coast, if to temperance and sobriety, they join a serene composure of mind, with a fixed determination to banish from their thoughts all worldly cares and uneasiness.

WARM AND COLD BATHS.

A warm Sea Bath has lately been constructed for those who are enjoined the use of that remedy; and a cold Salt Water Bath at the same place, for the convenience of such who are too ill to make use of the machines upon the Beach; or may for any other reason give preference to this mode of bathing.

The price for the use of the hot Bath is fixed at *Three Shillings and Sixpence each person*, before six o'Clock in the evening and *Four Shillings* if later than that hour, Ladies bathing with a guide at night *Four Shillings and Sixpence each*. The rule is, the first Lady or Gentleman ordering the bath to have it: It is also requested that Ladies and Gentlemen be punctual to their orders. A sedan chair is kept in constant attendance; dresses provided by applying to the guides; and bathing caps to be had at *Harvey's Library on the Esplanade*.

It is certainly a matter of immediate concern to the sick and infirm, to be told that the Surgeons and Apothecaries of this place are allowed to be men of professional abilities, punctual and diligent in the discharge of their duty, and well supplied with every requisite on every emergency, for the use of those committed to their care.

DIRECTIONS FOR SEA-BATHING

*(Taken from a Pamphlet entitled *Cursory Observations on Sea-Bathing, &c.* by the celebrated Dr. Crane, a work deserving attention, particularly of those who visit Weymouth for the restoration of health) To be had at Harvey's Library on the Esplanade.*

The most proper time of bathing is early in the morning, before which, no exercise should be taken; all previous fatigue tending to diminish that force which the fibres when contracted, will otherwise have of removing obstructions more effectually; one of the great ends sought for in bathing.

To bathe late in the day (more especially in hot weather) will occasion great depression of the spirits, particularly in debilitated or paralytic habits.

It is recommended in the morning fasting. Repletion being very improper before going into the sea, as it counteracts one of the effects aimed at, by sea-bathing.

Perfect repose of body and serenity of mind, are absolutely necessary to promote the purposes of this great remedy, and to give it full force and efficacy.

It is impossible to pronounce absolutely, with what particular constitutions, or temperaments, sea-bathing will, or will not agree; experience only can ascertain when it is, or is not, proper to each individual respectively. It may be said to agree perfectly, when soon after coming out of the sea, the bathers find their spi-

rits exhilarated, and feel an universal glow throughout the system.

When the contrary to this happens, it may reasonably be presumed, that a further perseverance in bathing, would be in some degree prejudicial to such persons, and that they should desist at least some time from it.

But as staying too long in the water may sometimes occasion a temporary depression of the spirits, and bring on a chilliness, or shivering for a time; a proper distinction must be observed between the use and abuse of the remedy. Sea-water being by no means (either respecting its external, or internal use) of an indifferent nature; when judiciously managed, it does much good; when unadvisedly, and indiscriminately had recourse to, it may do much harm.

Observations on the foregoing by the Editor.

I. It may be justly supposed those directions are meant as cautions, to be attended to, only by those, who seek relief from sea-bathing, in any disordered state of the nervous system, &c.

II. In a variety of instances, it has been proved, that many persons, on first using sea-bathing, have found themselves much disordered, chilliness, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, have frequently been the attendant consequence, but by a spirited perseverance, those disagreeable effects have been totally removed, and the use of the bath has produced the most salutary effects.

III. As swimming is a most agreeable amusement particularly in the sea, from its being so much more buoyant than fresh water streams; it may be justly presumed, that robust and healthy persons may moderately please themselves by sporting in the waves, without any disagreeable effects on their health, and in Weymouth bay without the least danger of personal safety.

In respect to the healthfulness of Weymouth and its vicinity, whatever has been said before on that subject, may be truly admitted even without the least appearance of exaggeration; this is sufficiently evinced by the general state of its inhabitants, whose chearful looks and glowing cheeks bespeak the purity of the air they breath: nor is this place less remarkable for instances of longevity, many having lived to nearly an hundred some exceeding that age, enjoying an almost uninterrupted state of health to the latest period of existence. It would indeed much surprize some people, to hear a man of sixty years of age or upwards, talk of going out at four o'Clock in the morning with his father on a fishing party, extraordinary as this matter may appear, it really is the case and not unfrequently happens in this place.

Many instances might be adduced in proof of these assertions but that the Editor fears he has already intruded too far beyond the bounds which are usual in a work of this nature; yet cannot conclude these observations, without remarking that considering this work as a *guide to health*, as well as a *guide to pleasure*, what has been introduced on this subject he considers as a duty, due to the public.

A Table of the Distances from every principal Town in the County of Dorset to each other; and also the Distances from each of the principal Towns to London.

[illegible]

ROYAL VISIT.

Their Majesties left Windsor, upon this excursion, on Midsummer-day, 1789, about seven o'clock in the morning. The cavalcade consisted of no more than three carriages; in the first were their Majesties and the two elder Princesses; in the second, the Princess Elizabeth, Lady Waldgrave, and two other ladies; in the third were some of their attendants.

The royal route was through the forest to Bagshot, thence by Winchester and Southampton, to Lyndhurst Lodge.—At their entrance into the New Forest, their Majesties received the customary honors; Sir Charles Mills, who holds the manor of Langley upon condition of presenting his Majesty, whenever he passes that way, with a brace of Greyhounds, in silver collars, led in a silken cord, and coupled in a gold chain, attended in due form.

After spending a few days at this rural retreat, they pursued their journey westward, and arrived at Weymouth on the last day of June, amidst the acclamations of an innumerable assemblage of his loyal subjects, who thronged the roads as well as the place, anxious to see their gracious Sovereign.

The royal arrival was announced by the guns of the battery facing Gloucester Lodge, by those from Portland Castle, and by all the Ships in Portland Road and Weymouth Harbour, with their colours displayed.

A splendid illumination, with divers decorations and loyal devices, crowned the evening, and universal joy pervaded the breasts of the vast multitude.

After a very short residence, his Majesty experienced the beneficial effects of the saline air and sea breezes, by taking early walks on the sands or Esplanade; the rest of the day was generally spent in exploring the beauties of the circumjacent country, or in excursions upon the sea.

Agreeable to the advice of Dr. Gisborne, preparatory to sea bathing, his Majesty first used the warm salt bath for a few days; after which, during his whole stay the sea bathing was regularly pursued.—The three Princesses also bathed frequently, and were much delighted with these ablutions.

Lulworth Castle, Sherborne Castle, Milton Abbey and Came, near Dorchester, were among the first villas which their Majesties were pleased to honor with their presence.

Excursions by water on board the *Magnificent*, a 74 gun ship, and the *Southampton* frigate, which constantly rode at anchor for this purpose, facing the lodge, were very frequent; and upon signal, barges were dispatched to the pier head to take the Royal Family and their suit alongside the men of war, on board of which they entered (without salute) under three cheers, the ships being manned.

The trips were generally made into the Channel, from whence their return was about four in the afternoon for dinner, after an absence of about six hours.—To account for this regularity upon the sea, it may be necessary to observe, that no other bay perhaps in the known world can afford equal accommodation; it is so open, and yet securely sheltered by the Island of Portland and St. Alban's Head, with an extent of six or seven leagues, from the narrowest points, that this road may be made, (except in perfect hurricans, unknown in summer seasons) notwithstanding any change of wind.

On the 3d of August, the Royal Family made an excursion to Lulworth Castle on board the Southampton frigate, attended by the Lords Chesterfield, Howe and Courtown; the Ladies Pembroke, Howe, and the rest of the suit.—A royal salute from the guns of the castle welcomed the arrival, and upon the royal party's entering the vestibule, the grand chorus of "God save the King," by a select band, ushered them into the house.

Mr. Weld, the hospitable owner of this enchanting spot, together with his family, paid every possible attention, and appeared highly sensible of the honor they had received: this attention was most condescendingly repaid by their Majesties, who surveyed every part of the pleasure grounds, the house, gardens, and the

chapel, where an anthem was performed in the first style of sacred music.

After this, the Royal Family partook of an elegant cold collation, served up in a rich table set of gilt plate, highly embossed, and elegantly engraved with the favorite motto, " God save the King."

The day following, their Majesties, with nearly the same accompaniment, visited Sherborne Castle, the seat of Lord Digby. This noble edifice, surrounded with whatever can be picturesque and enchanting, was viewed with the most minute observation; and here their Majesties were entertained by a dinner which bespoke the liberality of the noble doner: whilst their Majesties manifested the pleasure they had received by complimenting his lordship on the singular beauties of the place.

On the 13th August, their Majesties left Weymouth on the western tour, through Bridport, Axminster and Honiton; arrived at Exeter in the afternoon, and slept at the Deanry, and next day proceeded to Mount Edgecumbe.

The fleet under Commodore Goodall, entering Caesand Bay almost immediately after his Majesty's arrival, the Royal Family sailed round to the Victualling Office, where Lord Lennox attended as Governor, and kneeling, presented the King with the Keys of the Citadel.

Here his Majesty was attended by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Chatham, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and the fleet forming two separate lines of battle, a mock sea fight took place between the Commodore and Captain Macbride; after which, forming a line ahead, the whole fleet passed under the stern of the Southampton, on board which his Majesty was, and after the rear ship had gained her station, the whole fleet gave a royal salute.

August the 28th, about four in the afternoon, their Majesties again returned to Weymouth, upon which the town was grandly illuminated, and every demonstration of joy testified.—Sea bathing was recommenced, together with the excursions by water, for which purpose the Magnificent and Southampton had returned from Plymouth.

During their residence at Weymouth, his Majesty, the Queen and the Princesses, with their noble retinue, regularly attended divine service, on Sundays, at the Parish Church of this place, except on the 6th of September, when they were on board the Magnificent in the bay, and after prayers heard an excellent sermon upon the quarter deck, by the Rev. Mr. Clifton, the ship's chaplain, from Ps. 107, ver. 31, 32.

About the beginning of August, the Duke of Gloucester made a short visit here, which afforded no inconsiderable addition to the happiness of the inhabitants.

After eleven weeks residence, in which his Majesty had happily experienced the benefits arising from sea bathing, added to the salubrious air and refreshing sea breezes, on Monday, the 14th of September, left Weymouth; and after a circuitous journey of four days, taking Longleat, Stourton and Tottenham Park, in their tour, arrived in perfect health at Windsor, on the 18th of September.

On the 3d of September, 1791, his Majesty, the Queen and the three elder Princesses, honored this place with a second visit, having set out from Windsor the same morning. They were again ushered in by firing of cannon, and every possible demonstration of joy in the inhabitants, and of a prodigious crowd assembled from all parts, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

In this second visit, the King and the Princesses bathed frequently as before; but from the season being farther advanced, omitted their excursions by water. Their rides were however frequent, and the King occasionally hunted with the hounds of Lord Paulet, and those of Mr. Pickard; the Queen and Princesses, in their carriages, also took airings almost daily, and made private visits in the neighbourhood.

On the 14th of September, his Majesty went on horseback to Portland, crossing the ferry about 11 o'clock. He was ushered into the Island by nearly the whole of the inhabitants, with every mark of loyalty

and affection.—Having visited the Castle, the Church, and the Quarries, his Majesty returned highly gratified. He received a salute of 21 guns from the Castle at his entrance and departure.

After a residence of six weeks, the Royal Family, having received equal benefit from this as from the former visit, returned to Windsor in one day, October the 17th, having left Weymouth the 16th, at a quarter before six in the morning.

August the 17th, 1792, their Majesties and the Princesses arrived here for the third time, before six in the morning; and left it, and arrived at Windsor at the same time, October the 1st.

August the 15th, 1794, early, their Majesties, Prince Ernest and the six Princesses left Windsor, and arrived at Weymouth about four in the afternoon. They continued here pursuing the same round of exercise, visiting and bathing as before, till September the 27th, when they returned to Windsor.

They repeated their visit for the fifth time, 1795, quitting Windsor August the 17th, and returned October the 3d.

August the 1st, 1796, they sat out from Windsor to Weymouth; and after staying here seven weeks, returned September the 17th.

July the 30th, 1797, they left Windsor, and on ac-

count of the excessive heat of the season, travelled all night, and reached Weymouth next day; from whence they returned to Windsor September the 18th.

September the 1st, 1798, they sat out an eighth time, and returned October the 22d.—During this visit, his Majesty received the very flattering account of the glorious victory gained by his fleet, under Admiral Nelson, over the French, under Admirals Brueys and Blanquet, at the Mouth of the Nile.

His Majesty and the Royal Family arrived at Weymouth at five o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 17th of August, 1799; and left Weymouth on their return to Windsor, the 14th of October, about five o'clock in the morning.

His Majesty's ships the *St. Fiorenzo*, Sir H. Neale, Bart. the *Anson*, P. C. Durham, Esq. and the *Cormorant*, Hon. C. Boyce; attended his Majesty during his stay.

*A List of REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for the
Borough of WEYMOUTH.*

EDWARD II.

- 12 *York.* Robert Long, John Winterbourne
19 *West.* Henry Seydon, John de Flete

EDWARD III.

- 9 *York.* Walter Berryl, Laurence Ragger
15 *West.* William de Wy, Thomas Hugh
21 Henry Stiden (f. Seydon, as before) John
Deghere
29 John de Frompton, Walter de Frompton
34 Ditto, Richard Barbour
34 William Dovenhead, William Atte Wall
36 William Seydon, Richard Barbour
42 Richard Vaughan, Thomas de la Mere
43 John Berde, Richard Bedepitcher

RICHARD II.

- 2 Not Legible
3 Philip Soydon (f. Seydon), John Gould
6 Thomas Lany, Thomas Dover
7 Philip Soydon, John Brond
8 William Ford, Richard Flete
9 John Gosselyn, John Soydon
10 John Bassingbourne, Thomas Payne
11 John Gosham, John Hughlot
12 John Wake Henry Hert

- 13 Thomas Dover, John James
- 14 Philip Grice, Robert Gebbard
- 15 Philip Brice, John James
- 16 *Winc.* Henry Baddock, John Averay
- 17 *West.* John Bassingbourne, William Glover
- 18 Ditto, William Russel
- 20 Thomas Cole, John Flete
- 21 William Ford, Nicholas Crabb, jun.

HENRY IV.

- 1 John Brice, William Clerk
- 3 Robert Tenne (f. Penne), William Farrington
- 8 *Glouc.* John Bassingbourne, John Alday
- 11 *West.* Ditto, Thomas Payne

HENRY V.

- 1 John Wydeford Robert Penny
- 2 John Woodman (f. Woodham as Prynne),
John James
- 5 Robert Penne (f. Pyne), John Bridjune
(f. Prugean)

- 7 *Glouc.* Peter Dille, William Rose
 - 8 *West.* Robert Penne, Robert Hillary
 - 9 William Payne, John Penne
- N. B. *Henry V. Gave several Boroughs in Dorset
Power to elect four Members in each Borough.—
Those appointed for Weymouth were
John Woodham, John Payne
Nicholas Crabb, William Clethe*

HENRY VI.

- 1 *West.* John Penne, Roger Dock
 2 Robert Shelford, John Abbot
 4 *Leic.* William Wyat, Humphry Haye
 3 (f. 5) *West.* Henry Russel, John Arnold
 6 Ditto, Humphry Haye
 8 Richard Gosse, John Shorteberde
 9 John Sirla, John Kingeswode
 11 Henry Russel, William Frampton
 13 John Sirla (f. Sirle), John Bassingbourne
 15 *Camb.* Thomas Payne, John Blanchyard
 20 Henry Russel, Roger Cheverel
 25 Ralph Bere, Thomas Bury
 27 Henry Fillingley, William Tirrell
 28 John Russell, William Montague
 29 William Hall, John Troutbek
 31 *Read.* John Rokes, Thomas Cadrall
 33 *West.* Thomas Crouch, Richard Snelling
 39 William Bromyng, or Browning, jun.
 John Clerk de Weymouth

EDWARD IV.

- 7 John Sackvyll, Edward Barbgill (f. Hargil)
 12 William Talboys, William Twynes (f. Twi-
 niho)
 17 John Smith, John Grene

HENRY VIII.

- 33 William Abre, Richard Jennour

EDWARD VI.

1 (Thomas Samways, Q.)

6

MARY.

1 Thomas Samways, John Jurdeyne

1 *Oxf.* John Wadham, Esq. John Williams, Gent.

PHILIP and MARY.

1 & 2 *West.* John Buller, Thomas Holles

2 & 3 John Buller of Wood, c. Somerset, Esq.
Thomas Hobbs, Esq. (f. Holles)

4 & 5 Thomas Keynell, John Gattell, or Cattle

ELIZABETH.

1 (Robert Eyre, Q.)

5 Ditto, Reginald Grey, Esq.

*A List of REPRESENTATIVES in Parliament for
MELCOMB REGIS.*

EDWARD I.

33 & 34 *West.* Ballivi nullum responsum dederunt

EDWARD II.

- 1 Nullum responsum dederunt
8 Richard Languinou, Adam de Glide
12 *York.* Boniface Carle, Henry Gibbard
15 Richard Languinou, William de Marshall
16 Adam Glide,
19 *West.* Richard Languinou, Thomas Atte See
20 Ditto, James de Clavaxis

EDWARD III.

- 1 *York.* Ralph Languinou, John Stafford
2 *N.Ham.* Richard Languinou, Adam de Glyde
4 *Winc.* R. Languinou, Thomas de Atte See
6 *West.* James de Clavaxis, Thomas Dexter
7 Adam de Glyde, Richard Languinou
8 John de Stafford, Henry de Glyde
9 Ditto, John Hungerford
9 *York.* Ditto, Ditto
10 *West.* Adam de Glyde, Ditto
11 Ditto, John de Stafford
12 *N.Ham.* Richard Languinou, Adam de Glyde
12 *West.* John Stafford, James Husee
14 John Squtheir,
14 William Russel, Adam de Glyde

- 15 James de Clavaxis, John May
 17 Thomas Atte See, William Duffield
 21 William Mercer, Richard Noresay
 22 John Stafford, William Sport
 24 Richard Nawey, or Norway, John Salop
 28 *West.* William Segston, John Gower
 29 Robert Lenerons, or Laurens, John Baker
 31 William Languinou, Walter Frampton
 34 John Chichester of Raleigh, c. Devon,
 Robert Laurens
 34 William Languinou, John Gower
 36 John Gower, Walter de Frampton
 42 Walter de Frampton, Laurence Junyn
 43 Laurence Junyn, Richard Spert
 45 *Winc.* John Chichester,
 46 *West.* John Gower, John Chichester
 47 Walter Clopton, John Gower

RICHARD II.

- 3 John Chichester, Henry Frampton
 6 Henry Frampton, John Berde
 7 John Northover, Henry Clerk
 7 *N.Sarum.* Henry Frampton, John Berde
 8 *West.* John Northover, Thomas Russel
 9 Ditto, Thomas Walsh
 10 Henry Ford, John Northover
 11 Thomas Russel, Henry Ford
 12 *Camb.* Thomas Walsh, Richard Morys
 13 *West.* Thomas Russel, John Northover
 15 John Bete, Ditto

- 17 Robert Vele, Robert Calche
 18 Robert Calche, William Helliere
 20 Henry Ford, Robert Calche
 21 William Coventry, William Hellier

HENRY IV.

- 1 *West.* Thomas Cole, Eustace Kemer
 3 John Wynt, or Wiat, William Fowler
 6 Robert Penne (f. Pyne), William Hellyer
 8 *Glouc.* Thomas Cole, Eustace Kemer

HENRY V.

- 1 *West.* Ralph Burrage, Thomas Londe
 1 William Hellyer, William Pyn
 2 Cedula amissa
 5 John Pury, John Gardyner
 7 *Glouc.* William Clerk, Richard Herst
 8 *West.* William Walkeden, Robert Abbot
 John Alesaundre, William Walkeden

HENRY VI.

- 1 Richard Penny, Will. Botham (f. Balsham)
 1 William Balsham, William Corfe
 2 William Walkeden, Ditto
 3 William Gerrard, John Bryeci
 4 *Leic.* William Corfe, William Davy of Ebber-
 leigh, c. Devon
 6 *West.* Thomas Husee, Walter Tracy
 8 William Balsham, William Bochell
 9 Philip Leweston, William Corfe
 11 William Balsham, Ditto

- 13 Robert Bruning, William Balsham
 15 *Camb.* William Balsham, William Abbot
 20 *West.* Ditto, John Wood
 25 *Comb.* Bartholomew Twynho, Robert Tod
 27 *West.* John Gloucester, John Baxter
 28 Ditto, Andrew Keywell
 29 William Bullyman, John Gloucester
 31 *Read.* John Rakes, Thomas Cadrall, (the same as
 in Weymouth)
 33 *West.* John Grenefield, Thomas Hordgill
 39 Sampson Brown, John Grene, sen.

EDWARD IV.

- 1
 6 John Leweston,
 7 John Ferriby, Robert Burle
 12 William Knyvet, John Hugye (f. Hody)
 17 John Smythe, John Grene

MARY.

- 1 John Lewestone, Esq. Owen Raynolds
 1 *Oxon.* Richard Mitchel, Thomas Samwise

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1 & 2 *West.* (John Lewestone, Q.)
 2 & 3 John Lewestone, Esq. Will. Crowche
 (f. Craford)
 4 & 5 John Mills, Richard Shaws

ELIZABETH.

- 1 John Maynes, Richard Shaw
 5 Thomas Colby, William Mere, Esqrs.

Boroughs of WEYMOUTH and MELCOMB REGIS
United,

13th of ELIZABETH.

- 13 *West.* Thomas Hussey, esq. Richard Thomlinson,
gent,
Ralph Browne, esq. Owen Reynolds, gent.
- 14 Thomas Wolley, esq. Richard Bedell, esq.
In his place, deceased, Moyle Fynche, esq.
Thomas Hanham, esq. recorder, Thomas
Hussey, esq. In his place, deceased,
Laurence Thompson, gent.
- 27 George Greynvile, Edward Penruddock,
esqrs.
Laurence Thompson, Francis Bacon, gent.
- 28 Edward Bacon, esq. William Sprynt, gent.
Laurence Thompson, Edward Philips, gent.
- 31 William Mill, esq. Robert Gregory, mer-
chant
Arthur Messinger, William Huddye, gents.
- 35 Arthur Messenger, William Weston, esq.
Thomas Stafford, Thomas Stephens, esqrs.
- 39 John Randall, John Woolriche
Richard Swayne, Francis Bryst (f. Pryst),
esqrs.; John Mocket, John Brooke, al-
derman (a double return).
- 43 John Payton, knt. Walter Cope, esq.
Richard Swayne, esq. Edward Reynolds,
gent.

JAMES I.

- 1 Thomas Barfoot, mayor, John Hannam, ; in place of the former, deceased, William Cecil, lord Cranborne
- John Whyte, alderman, (in his place, excusing himself as not being able to attend, Bernard Michel, gent.) Robert Middleton, merchant
- 12 (Giles Green, Q.)
(John Freke, esq. Q.)
- 18 Matthew Pitt, Giles Green, gent.
John Freke, Christopher Erle, esqrs.
- 21 John Freke, Arthur Pyne, esqrs. One of these died, but his successor is not named.
Thomas Middleton, jun. knt. Thomas Gyer, alderman, or Henry Waltham, merchant

CHARLES I.

- 1 *West.* John Strangeways, knt. Thomas Middleton, jun. knt. In his place, chosen for the county of Denbeigh, Giles Green, gent.
Bernard Michel, alderman, Arthur Pyne, esq.
- 1 John Strangeways, knt. Arthur Pyne, esq.
Bernard Michel, alderman, Giles Green, gent.
- 3 (Lewis Dyve, Q.) Hugh Pyne, esqrs.
Thomas Gyar, alderman
Robert Wapp, jun. knt. Henry Waltham, alderman, or Lewes Dyves, esq.

- 15 John Strangeways, knt. Thomas Giar, gent.
Giles Strangeways, Richard King, esqrs.
- 16 John Strangeways, knt. Walter Erle, knt.
Matthew Allet, gent. a recruiter
Gerard Nappier, Richard King, esqrs; in
their room, William Sydenham, jun. esq.
John Bond, L.L.D.

CHARLES II,

5 *Car. II.* None

6 & 8, Dennis Bond, esq. for Weymouth and
Melcomb Regis

11 *West.* John Trenchard, esq. Colonel Waldine
Ligoe

Colonel John Clark, Peter Middleton,
merchant

12 Edward Montague, esq. (waved for Dover,
in his room, Henry Hyde, esq.) William
Pen, knt.

Henry Waltham, merchant, Samuel Bond,
recorder, Peter Middleton

13 John Strangeways, knt. Winston Church-
hill, esq. In the Place of the first, John
Coventry, knight of the Bath

Bullen Reims, esq, William Pen, knt. John
Man, Anthony Ashley, esqrs.

31 Anthony Lord Ashley, John Coventry,
knight of the Bath

Thomas Brown, Michael Harvey, esqrs.

31 John Coventry, knight of the Bath, John Moreton, knt.

Thomas Brown, Michael Harvey, esqrs.

32 *Oxford*. John Coventry, knight of the Bath, Michael Harvey, esq.

John Moreton, bart. Henry Henning, esq.

JAMES II.

1 *West*. John Moreton, bart. Henry Henning, esq. George Strangeways, Francis Mohun, esqrs.

WILLIAM and MARY.

1 Michael Harvey, Henry Henning, esqrs. John Moreton, bart. Robert Napier, knt. and bart.

2 John Moreton, bart. Michael Harvey, esq. Henry Henning, esq. Nicholas Gould, esq.; in his place, deceased, Thomas Freke, jun. esq.

WILLIAM III.

7 Hon. Maurice Ashley, Michael Harvey, esq.

John Freke of Harrington, John Knight, esqrs. In his place, expelled, Philip Taylor, esq.

10 Philip Taylor, Arthur Shallet, merchants Michael Harvey, Thomas Freke, esqrs.

12 Hon. Henry Thynne, Chares Churchill, esq.

Hon. Maurice Ashley, Michael Harvey, esq.

- 13 Hon. Charles Churchill, George St. Loe,
esq.
Hon. Maurice Ashley, Christopher Wrenn,
knt.

A N N E.

- 1 Hon. Henry Thynne, Anthony Henley. esq.
Hon. Charles Churchill, George St. Loe,
esq.
- 4 Hon. Henry Thynne, Hon. C. Churchill
Hon. Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley,
esq.
- 7 Hon. Henry Thynne, Hon. C. Churchill.
In place of the first, deceased, Edward
Clavel, esq.
Hon. Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley,
esq.
- 9 Hon. Maurice Ashley, Anthony Henley,
esq. In his place, deceased, Regin. Mar-
riot, esq.
James Littleton, William Betts, esqrs. In
their places, unduly elected, Thomas
Hardy, knt. William Harvey, esq.
- 12 Hon. Daniel Harvey, John Baker, esq. In
their places, unduly elected, Thomas
Hardy knt. William Harvey, esq.
James Littleton, William Betts, esqrs. In
his place, unduly elected, Regin. Mar-
riot, esq.

GEORGE I.

- 1 Daniel Harvey, John Baker, esqrs. In his room, deceased, Edward Harrison, esq. William Betts, Thomas Littleton, esqrs.
- 8 Thomas Pearce, esq. (in his room, made commissioner of the navy; Ed. Tucker, merchant) John Ward, esq. In his room, expelled the house, John Willes, esq.
- William Betts, esq. Sir James Thornhill, knt.

GEORGE II.

- 1 Edward Tucker, merchant, Thomas Pierce, esq.
- Sir James Thornhill, George Bubb Doddington, esq.
- 8 Edward Tucker, merchant, Thomas Pierce, esq. In his room, deceased, J. Olmius, esq.
- Hon. George Bubb Doddington, waved for Bridgewater, (in his room, George Doddington, esq. of Horsington), John Tucker, esq.
- 15 John Tucker, Joseph Damer, esqrs.
- John Raymond, esq. of Admiral James Stewart.
- 20 Welbore Ellis, esq. lord of the admiralty, Richard Plumer, esq. In his room, deceased, 1750, Lord Cavendish

- 21 George Doddington, esq. Edmund Hungate Beaghan
 37 Lord John Cavendish, Welbore Ellis, esq.
 George Doddington, John Tucker, esqrs.

GEORGE III.

- 1760 John Olmius, esq. Richard Glover, esq. Sir Francis Dashwood, bart. John Tucker, esq.
 — Charles Walcot, esq. vice Dashwood, a Peer
 1702 Richard Jackson, esq. vice Olmius, dec.
 1768 Villars Lord Waltham, John Tucker, esq. Sir Charles Davies, bart. Jere. Dyson, esq.
 1774 Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, William Chafin Grove, John Purling, John Tucker, esqrs.
 1780 Ditto Ditto Ditto Warren Lisle, esq.
 — . . . Gab. Steward, esq. vice Lisle, vac.
 1781 W. R. Rumbold, esq. vice W. C. Grove, vac.
 1784 Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, John Purling, esq. Gabriel Steward, esq. Sir T. Rumbold, bart.
 1786 George Jackson, esq. vice Gab. Steward, vac.
 1788 Gabriel Steward, esq. vice G. Jackson, vac.
 1790 Sir J. Murray, bart. Richard Johnstone van den Bempde, And. Stuart, Thomas Jones, esq.
 1791 Sir James Johnson, bart. vice Jones, dec.
 1794 G. T. Steward, esq. vice Johnston, dec.
 1796 Sir James Pultney, bart. Andrew Stuart, G. T. Steward, William Garthshore, esqrs.

Time of High Water at Weymouth.

| Moon's Age. | | High Water. | |
|-------------|----|-------------|----|
| | | H. | M. |
| 1 | 16 | 6 | 45 |
| 2 | 17 | 7 | 33 |
| 3 | 18 | 8 | 21 |
| 4 | 19 | 9 | 9 |
| 5 | 20 | 9 | 57 |
| 6 | 21 | 10 | 45 |
| 7 | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| 8 | 23 | 12 | 21 |
| 9 | 24 | 1 | 9 |
| 10 | 25 | 1 | 57 |
| 11 | 26 | 2 | 45 |
| 12 | 27 | 3 | 33 |
| 13 | 28 | 4 | 21 |
| 14 | 29 | 5 | 9 |
| 15 | 30 | 5 | 57 |

Example. When new moon, or 16 days old, it is high water at 45 minutes after six in the morning.

☞ The tides may differ more or less from the computed time; for the floods do not always happen at the same distance of time from each other, but at different distances, according to the times of the moon's age, and her aspect with respect to the sun, or as the waters are acted upon by the sun or difference of the attractive forces of the sun and moon; and also on account of winds and storms even when out of hearing, which greatly affects the tides.—The real time of high water at any place, will for these reasons often differ from the computed times.

RULES FOR THE BALLS.

It being absolutely necessary, in all polite assemblies, to have some regulations established; without which no order or decorum can be preserved. The company are, therefore, humbly requested to observe the following rules.

I. That Gentlemen are not to appear in the rooms, neither on Tuesday or Friday Evenings, in Boots; or Ladies in Riding Habits.

II. That the Ball shall begin as soon as possible after Seven o'Clock, and finish precisely at Eleven.

III. That Gentlemen and Ladies who dance down a Country Dance, shall not quit their places till the Dance is finished, unless they mean to dance no more that night.

IV. That no Lady or Gentleman be permitted to dance in colored Gloves.

V. That after a Lady has called a Dance, and danced it down, her place in the next Dance is at the bottom.

VI. That no Tea Table be carried into the Card Room.

VII. That Gentlemen will be pleased to leave their Swords at the Door.

VIII. That no Dogs be admitted.

T. RODBER, M.C.

RULES OF PRECEDENCE,

as ordered by the Heralds.

After the King, the Prince of the Blood, viz. the Sons, Grandsons, Brothers, and Nephews of the King take place; then the great Officers of the Church and Crown, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the Archbishop of York; the Lord High Treasurer; the Lord President of the Privy Council; Lord Privy Seal; next Dukes, Marquisses, Dukes eldest Sons, Earls, Marquisses eldest Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viscounts, Earls eldest Sons, Marquisses younger Sons, Bishops, Barons, Viscounts eldest Sons, Earls younger Sons, Barons eldest Sons, Privy Counsellors, Judges, Masters in Chancery, Viscounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Knights Bannerets, Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights Bachelors, Colonels, Sergeants at Law, Doctors, Esquires, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Bachelors of Divinity and Law, &c. Masters of Arts, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Tradesmen, Mechanics.—The Great Officers of the Court take place above all others of the same Order of Nobility. The Ladies take place or Precedency, according to the degree of Quality of their Husbands.

(The eldest Son of a Knight is an Esquire, but the Daughter has no Precedence).

P O S T - O F F I C E,

Kept by Mrs. DELAMOTTE, on the Esplanade.

Goes out for London at half past ten, daily, Saturdays excepted; but all Letters should be put in by ten in the forenoon: Returns to Weymouth, and the Letters delivered out about three in the afternoon.

A bye Post goes out on Saturdays for Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and all the western parts of England; and returns on Mondays.

P A C K E T S,

To and from GUERNSEY and JERSEY.

Capt. BENNETT, of the Rover,

Capt. WOOD, of the Chesterfield,

Sails alternately every Saturday at about five o'clock in the afternoon; and returns about Wednesday or Thursday.—They are Cutter Rigged, and sail extremely well.

☞ There is also a bye Boat, which sails on Wednesdays about five o'clock.

Principal Inns and Taverns.

The HOTEL, in Gloucester Row.

KING's HEAD, Maiden Street.

GOLDEN LION, St. Mary's Street.

CROWN INN, St. Thomas's Street.

BEAR INN, St. Mary's Street.

The MAIL COACH daily from the King's Head Inn to Dorchester, at half past ten o'clock; and returns at about three o'clock in the afternoon,

The ACCOMMODATION COACH daily from the Golden Lion Inn to Dorchester, at about half past ten; and returns about three or four in the afternoon.

A CORRECT LIST OF THE
Seats of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,
 IN THE COUNTY OF DORSET;
With their Distances in measured Miles from Weymouth.

| Names. | Place of Residence. | Miles. |
|---------------------------|--|--------|
| Atchison, Mr. | Plumber House, near Sturminster Newton | 30 |
| Buckingham, Marquiss of | Eastbury, n. Blandford | 23 |
| Batson E. B. Esq. | Handley, n. Blandford | 30 |
| Browne F. J. Esq. M. P. | Frampton, n. Dorchester | 14 |
| Blair Charles, Esq. | Whatcombe, n. Blandford | 19 |
| Bond John, Esq. M. P. | Grange, n. Corfe Castle | 23 |
| Bankes Hen. Esq. M. P. | Hingston Hall, n. Winborne | 30 |
| Bingham Richard, Esq. | Melcombe Horsey, n. Blandford | 17 |
| Burland J. Berkeley, Esq. | Stock Gaylard, n. Sturminster Newton | 30 |
| Clavel William, Esq. | Smedmore, I. of Purbeck | 18 |
| Chafin Rev. Wm. | Chettle House, n. Blandf. | 30 |
| Churchill Wm. Esq. | Henbury, n. Blandford | 20 |
| Cox Wm. Esq. | Piddletrenthide, n. Dorch. | 14 |
| Coker Wm. Esq. | Woodcoats, n. Blandford | 30 |
| Churchill Mrs. | Coliton, n. Dorchester | 8 |
| Cunningham Alex. Esq. | Piddletown, n. ditto | 13 |
| Digby, Edward Earl of | Sherborne Castle | 26 |
| Digby R. Esq. Ad. R. N. | Mintern House, n. Cerne | 18 |
| Dorchester, Geo. Earl of | Milton Abbey | 19 |
| Damer Hon. Lionel, M. P. | Came, n. Dorchester | 7 |
| Davis Mark, Esq. | Holnest Lodge, n. Sherb. | 22 |
| England Rev. Wm. | Stafford, n. Dorchester | 10 |
| Fane Francis, Esq. M. P. | Spettisbury, n. Blandford | 26 |
| Frampton James, Esq. | Moreton, n. Dorchester | 14 |
| Fitch Hen. Wm. Esq. | High Hall, n. Winborne | 30 |
| Floyer Mrs. | Stafford, n. Dorchester | 10 |
| Foy Mrs. | Castle Hill, n. Cerne | 19 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| Gould John, Esq. | Upway, n. Weymouth | 4 |
| Gould John, Esq. | Froom Billet, n. Dorches. | 10 |
| Gundry Thomas, Esq. | Dewlish, n. Dorchester | 14 |
| Gordon Wm. Esq. | Leweston, n. Sherborne | 24 |
| Grosvenor Richard Erle | | |
| Drax, Esq. | Charborough, n. Blandf. | 25 |
| Hanham Sir. J. Bart. | Dean's Court, n. Winb. | 30 |
| Ilchester, Earl of | Melbury House | 20 |
| Jeffery John, Esq. M. P. | Sans Souci, n. Poole | 26 |
| Michel Dav. Rob. Esq. | Dewlish, n. Dorchester | 14 |
| Okeden W. P. Esq. | More Critchell, n. Bland. | 28 |
| Oglander Sir W. Bart. | Parnham, n. Beaminster | 25 |
| O'Brien Wm. Esq. | Stinsford, n. Dorchester | 10 |
| Portman E. Berkeley, Esq. | Brianstone, n. Blandford | 24 |
| Pleydell E. M. Esq. | Whatcombe, n. ditto | 30 |
| Pickard Thomas, Esq. | Bloxworth | 20 |
| Pickard Rev. George | Warmwell, n. Dorchester | 8 |
| Pitt W. M. Esq. M. P. | Kingston House, n. Dorc. | 9 |
| | and Encombe, n. Corfe | 20 |
| Rivers, George Lord | Rushmore Lodge, n. Bl. | 26 |
| Richards Wm. Esq. | Warmwell, n. Dorchester | 8 |
| Richards Rev. John | Longbredy, n. ditto | 12 |
| Shaftesbury, Earl of | Winbourne St. Giles's | 34 |
| Smith J. W. Esq. | Forston, n. Dorchester | 12 |
| Strafford, Countess of | Henbury, n. Blandford | 20 |
| Sheffield Sir John, Bart. | Woolcombe Hall | 20 |
| Smith Sir John, Bart. | Sydling St. Nicholas | 15 |
| Sturt Charles, Esq. M. P. | More Critchell and Brown- | |
| | sea Castle | 20 |
| Snow George, Esq. | Langton, n. Blandford | 28 |
| Sturt Humphry, Esq. | Cliff, n. Dorchester | 14 |
| Tregonwell L. D. G. Esq. | Cranborne, n. ditto | 21 |
| Trenchard John, Esq. | Poxwell, n. Weymouth | 7 |
| Trenchard, Wm. Esq. | Lytchet, n. Winborne | 26 |
| Weld Thomas, Esq. | Lulworth Castle | 16 |
| Weld T. Jun. Esq. | Upway, n. Weymouth | 4 |
| Williams Ed. Esq. | Herringstone, n. Dorch. | 6 |
| Webb Francis, Esq. | Almer, n. Blandford | 26 |

A LIST OF LODGING HOUSES.

Those marked C. and S. have a Coach House and Stabling.——Those with S. have Stables only.

All the Lodging Houses take half price, from the 21st of October, to the 15th of June.

Gloucester Buildings.

| No. | | No. of rooms | best bed | Ser. bed | Gs. week |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 14 | Mrs. Saxton for Mr. Bower | 12 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 13 | Mr. Fooks | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 12 | Ditto, C. S. | 12 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 11 | Private | | | | |
| 10 | Mr. Hamilton | 15 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| 9 | Mrs. Saxton for Mr. Bower, 2 C. S. | 16 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 8 | Mr. Ford, Jun. 2 C. S. | 12 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 7 | Mr. Robert Richards | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6½ |
| 6 | Mr. Kellaway, C. S. | 23 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| 5 | Hotel | | | | |
| 4 | Mr. Stacie | 13 | 4 | 4 | 5½ |
| 3 | Mr. Sly | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5½ |
| 2 | Mrs. Saxton | Annex'd to the Lodge when the Royal Family are at Weymouth. | | | |
| 1 | Ditto | | | | |

Chesterfield Place.

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----|---|---|----|
| 5 | Mr. Richard Oakley | 12 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 4 | Mr. John Oakley | 18 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | Mr. Corps | 13 | 4 | 3 | 4½ |
| 2 | Mr. Joseph Bennett | | | | 5½ |
| 1 | Mr. F. Drake | | | | 5½ |

York Buildings.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|---|---|---|
| 7 | Mr. Robert Ford | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 6 | Mr. Heath | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 5 | Mr. Robert Ford | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----|---|---|---|
| 4 | Mr. Robert Richards | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 3 | Mr. William Garland | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | Mr. Wilkinson | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 1 | Mr. Heath | 10 | 4 | 3 | 5 |

Charlotte Row.

4 | HARVEY's LIBRARY, 7000 Vols.

A suite of Rooms for the Card Assembly, which commences the 25th of Sept. and continues three times a Week till the 25th of December.

Elegant Apartments during the season, consisting of a Drawing Room, 24 feet by 24, 16 feet high; a Dining Room, 24 feet by 16, 16 feet high; with suitable Bed Rooms, Parlour, Offices, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----|---|---|----|
| 3 | Mrs. Saxton | 13 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 | Mrs. Wilkinson | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | Mrs. Bryer | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| | Mr. Emanuel Bartletts | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| | Mr. Fooks for Mr. M'Key | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |

Augusta Place.

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|---|---|----|
| 12 | Mr. White | 13 | 5 | 3 | 5½ |
| 11 | Mr. Sly | 9 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | The Theatre, Mr. Rolls | | | | |
| 9 | Mr. Ryall | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| 8 | Mr. Scriven | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| 7 | Mr. Scriven | 16 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| 6 | Mr. Sly | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | Mr. Richards | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3½ |
| 4 | Mr. Richards | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | Mrs. Ford | 14 | 4 | 5 | 6½ |
| 2 | Ditto | 15 | 5 | 4 | 7½ |
| 1 | Ditto | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7½ |

East Street.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|-----------------|
| Mrs. Tucker | 12 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Mrs. Vining | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Mr. Ford, Jun. | 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Esplanade.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|---|-----------------|
| Mrs. Wicker | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. Wicker | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. Richards | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Mr. Tindall | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Mr. Barlow | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Mrs. Kerridge | 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Mr. Blomburg | 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Mr. Browne | | | | 4 |
| Mr. Sturmey | | | | 4 |
| Mrs. Day | 14 | 4 | 5 | 5 |

Clarence Place.

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|---|---|-----------------|
| Mr. Day | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Sly | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mrs. Hancocks | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

Governor's Street, or Belle Vue.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Mr. Ford, Jun. | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | Mr. Sly | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 | Ditto, (Castle House) | 16 | 4 | 5 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | Mrs. Saxton | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 | Mr. Templeman | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | Mr. Barlow | | | | 4 |

On the Quay, or South Parade, near the Hot Bath.

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|---|---|-----------------|
| 2 | Mrs. Wallis | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Mr. Bartlett | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| | Mr. Saunders, S. | | | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Orchard | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Mr. Arnold | 10 | 5 | 3 | 4 |

St. Edmund's Street.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|---|---|----|
| Mr. Brett | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4½ |
|-----------|----|---|---|----|

East Street.

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|---|---|----|
| Mr. Cox | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2½ |
| Mrs. Wallace | 12 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Mr. Trim | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mr. Green | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2½ |
| Mrs. Carter | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Mrs. Newton | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Mr. Portbury | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3½ |

New Street.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Richard Richards | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|

St. Mary's Street.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|---|----|
| Mr. Oakley | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mr. Jacobs | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Mr. Corp | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Robert Ford | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mr. James Richards, Sen. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| Mr. Wallis | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Trim | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Dymond | | | | 3 |
| Mr. Harvey, Sen. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2½ |
| Mr. Bartlett | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2½ |
| Mr. Tizard, Jun. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Wood | | | | 2 |
| Mr. Lake | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Mrs. Sommerwall | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Handy | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mrs. Mace | | | | |
| Mr. Star Wood | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Ford, Jun. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Marder, Grocer | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Rodber | | | | |
| Mr. Mayne | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Capt. Robert Richards | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Capt. Beal | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. W. Oakley | | | | |

St. Thomas's Street.

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Ferris | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Samways | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Barrett | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Mr. Isaac | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Mr. Hyde, S. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Robbins | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Mr. Jolliff | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Mr. Fowler | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mrs. Cook | | | | |
| Mr. Ham | | | | |

At SCRIVEN'S BOARDING HOUSE, on the Esplanade, genteel Company who prefer living in a family way, to continuing any time at an Inn, may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, by the Year, Month, Week, or Day; and as they do not admit improper Company, nor spare any pains to render their House agreeable, they receive considerable Encouragement.

The MAIL COACH from London, arrives at Dorchester every day between twelve and one; and generally meets the Mail, Balloon and Mercury Coaches there from the West.



ERRATA.

P. 8, l. 5, for Hutchings read
Hutchins

p. 9, l. 16, for or read of

p. 12, l. 21, read continually

p. 13, l. 19, r. canvassed

p. 15, l. 4, for has r. had
10, for begun r. began

p. 18, l. 29, r. environs

p. 19, l. 17, r. comparatively

p. 20, l. 7, r. mountainous
25, r. altar

p. 23, l. 2, r. appearance

p. 26, l. 5, r. sulphureous spirit
pervades

11, r. nervous

p. 35, l. 10, r. ancestors

p. 42, l. 8, r. monastery

p. 45, l. 6, r. appearance

p. 48, l. 17, r. monastery

p. 54, l. 5, r. prejudicial

p. 55, l. 17, r. existence

21, r. really.

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ERRATA

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| p. 23. l. 2. r. appearance | p. 23. l. 2. r. for latching read |
| p. 26. l. 3. r. sulphurous spirit | Whitening |
| p. 26. l. 3. r. perishes | p. 27. l. 16. for or read of |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. nervous | p. 27. l. 16. r. read continually |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. anction | p. 27. l. 16. r. covered |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. monitory | p. 27. l. 16. r. for hawk had |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. appearance | for for began r. began |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. monitory | p. 27. l. 16. r. cations |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. judicial | p. 27. l. 16. r. comparison |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. existence | p. 27. l. 16. r. monitory |
| p. 27. l. 16. r. really | p. 27. l. 16. r. after |



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